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[illegible] only road between Chicago and St. Louis without Change of Cars, Baggage, or Conductors. SAVING IN TIME AND DISTANCE. Elegant Sleeping Cars on Night Trains. NEW MANAGEMENT. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Depot—Corner of Canal and Van Buren Streets. Chicago Office—42 Dearborn street. Leave Chicago every morning, Sundays excepted, [illegible]

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[ILL]INOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. Summer Arrangement....1860. [illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD. Summer Arrangement. 1860. [illegible]

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. 300 MILES DOUBLE TRACK. [illegible] Three Through Passenger Trains [illegible]

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CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. [illegible] C. G. HAMMOND, General Supt.

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL. [illegible]


# The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1860. NUMBER 59.



**PRESS AND TRIBUNE**
Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.
*EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS:*
JOHN L. SCRIPPS, CHARLES H. RAY, WILLIAM BROSS, JOSEPH MEDILL, ALFRED COWLES.
OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.
TERMS OF THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE: [illegible]
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## Press & Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1860.

### Joint Discussion Between Senator Trumbull and O. B. Ficklin.

Joint discussions on the political topics of the day will take place between Senator Trumbull and Hon. O. B. Ficklin (Douglas nominee for Presidential Elector) at the following times and places:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mendota, La Salle Co. | Thursday, Sept. 20. |
| Pittsfield, Pike Co. | Saturday, " 22. |
| Vandalia, Fayette Co. | Tuesday, " 25. |
| Centralia, Marion Co. | Wednesday, " 26. |

### Secretary Baker's Appointments.

Hon. James H. Baker, Secretary of State of Minnesota, an eloquent and talented speaker, will address the people at the following places, in connection with Hon. Owen Lovejoy:

| | |
|---|---|
| Dixon | Tuesday, Sept. 11 |
| Freeport | Wednesday, " 12 |
| Galena | Thursday, " 13 |
| Belvidere | Friday, " 14 |

He will also speak at South Bend, Ind., on Monday evening, Sept. 10.

### Major Eggleston's Appointments.

Major Eggleston, a prominent Ohio Republican, will address the people at the following places, in connection with other speakers, on the days mentioned:

| | |
|---|---|
| Waukegan | Friday, September 7. |
| Dixon | Tuesday, September 11. |
| Freeport | Wednesday, September 12. |
| Galena | Thursday, September 13. |
| Belvidere | Friday, September 14. |

### Clay and Baker's Appointments.

Cassius M. Clay, Esq., the distinguished pioneer of freedom in Kentucky, will address the people of Illinois on political topics at the following times and places:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ottawa | Friday, Sept. 7. |
| Henry (Marshall Co.) | Saturday, Sept. 8. |

Mr. Clay will be accompanied at all his appointments, from Woodstock to Henry, by Hon. James H. Baker, Secretary of State of Minnesota, who is an eloquent and able orator.

### Gov. Koerner's Appointments.

The Hon. Gustavus Koerner will address his fellow citizens, in the German language, at the following times and places:

| | |
|---|---|
| Peru | September 10. |
| Bloomington | September 11. |
| Lincoln | September 12. |
| Springfield | September 13. |
| Carlinville | September 14. |
| Alton | September 15. |

### Mr. Lovejoy's Appointments.

Hon. Owen Lovejoy will address the people at the following places on the days mentioned:

| | |
|---|---|
| Dixon | Sept. 11 |
| Freeport | " 12. |
| Galena | " 13. |
| Belvidere | " 14. |

### A. J. Grover's Appointments.

A. J. Grover, Republican candidate for Prosecuting Attorney for the 9th Judicial District, will speak as follows, to wit:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sandwich | Monday evening, Sept. 10th. |
| Newark | Tuesday " 11th. |
| Plano | Wednesday " 12th. |
| Bristol | Thursday " 13th. |
| Oswego | Friday " 14th. |
| Lisbon | Saturday " 15th. |

### Hon. Richard Yates,

Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois, will address his fellow citizens on political topics at the following times and places, to wit:

| | |
|---|---|
| Shawneetown, Gallatin Co. | Saturday, Sept. 8 |
| Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co. | Wednesday, " 12 |
| Pittsfield, Pike Co. | Saturday, " 15 |
| Rushville, Schuyler Co. | Tuesday, " 25 |
| Vermont, Fulton Co. | Wednesday, " 26 |
| Carthage, Hancock Co. | Friday, " 28 |
| Toulon, Stark Co. | Saturday, " 29 |
| Oquawka, Henderson Co. | Tuesday, Oct. 2 |
| Dixon, Lee Co. | Thursday, " 4 |
| Galena, Jo Daviess Co. | Saturday, " 6 |
| Lacon, Marshall Co. | Friday, " 12 |
| Pekin, Tazewell Co. | Tuesday, " 16 |
| Havana, Mason Co. | Thursday, " 18 |

### THE "POLITICAL RECORD OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS."

Thirty thousand copies of the "Political Record of Stephen A. Douglas on the Slavery Question," issued by the Republican State Central Committee, have been sold during the past two weeks, and large orders are now being received for the document from Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, and several of the Eastern States. A new edition was sent to press yesterday. It is emphatically *the* document of the campaign. Persons desiring to order it from the PRESS AND TRIBUNE office can have their orders promptly filled at the following low rates:

| | |
|---|---|
| Single copies | 2 cents. |
| Per dozen | 20 cents. |
| Per hundred | $1.25. |
| Per thousand | 10.00. |

Orders by mail must be accompanied with postage at the rate of one cent for each copy when the number is less than twelve. Five cents for twelve copies and at that rate for any number over twelve.

### THE GRAIN MARKET YESTERDAY.

The receipts of Flour and Grain yesterday were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour, brls. | 3,733 |
| Wheat, bu. | 137,491 |
| Corn, bu. | 53,174 |
| Oats, bu. | 18,788 |
| Rye, bu. | 2,317 |
| Barley, bu. | 382 |

The wheat market was buoyant, and prices advanced 3a4c per bushel. Corn was very active and the market advanced 1c. Rye advanced 2a3c. Oats and Barley were steady. Freights continue firm—16c being paid to vessels for wheat to Buffalo, and 17c to propeller.

### MR. BRECKINRIDGE ON THE STUMP.

Mr. Breckinridge does not seem to have a mother eluding his filial pursuit, but he has nevertheless made a stump speech at Ashland, (whose venerable and revered shade was generously loaned for that purpose by James B. Clay, Esq.,) a portion of which will be found in another part of this paper. Mr. Breckinridge's denial of the disunion sentiments and purposes so freely thrown at him by the other faction of the Democracy, is one of the most significant events of the campaign. It is significant, *first*, in proving how utterly baseless are all threats of a dissolution of the Union in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election; and *second*, in taking away from the Douglasites their most effective argument; indeed, the only argument which gives them an advantage over the Southern Democracy. Both standing upon the same ground on the subject of Slavery in the Territories—the one having reached it through the Wickliffe resolution, and the other through a similar though honester platform—neither has the advantage over the other of more devotion to the Union. Indeed, Mr. Douglas, in his Sedition Law speech, last winter, openly encouraged disunion. Whether Mr. Breckinridge ever uttered anything of so treasonable a character or not, he now proclaims his attachment to the Union as loudly as his antagonist. His words will secure for him hundreds of votes which he could never have obtained while the charge rested against him, and they will encourage hundreds of others, who have apprehended blood and thunder in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election, to cast their votes boldly for the Republican candidates.

### Seed Wheat for Kansas—The Relief Fund.

We are happy to learn that the mission of the agent from the parched and impoverished region in Kansas is not likely to prove a failure. The Board of Trade, yesterday, in full meeting, voted two sums of money for the object. One was a surplus of some $110 from the Tornado Fund, and the other a subscription formerly raised for another purpose, about $200.

In addition to these two amounts, the following subscriptions were made during the day:

[illegible]

The agent will remain in our city one day more. Can we not, during this time, make up a sum sufficient to purchase 1000 bushels? Can we possibly contribute to a more worthy cause?

The Rev. Mr. Collyer, 160 Randolph street, D. R. Holt, Cashier of the Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Co., and Geo. Watson, Treasurer of the Board of Trade, will gladly receive all funds sent to them for this object.

Mr. Watson is the Treasurer of the fund. Will not the people of the different towns along the line of our railroads, put themselves in communication with one or the other of the above named gentlemen, urging upon their country friends also to aid in swelling the contributions?

### Mr. Seward in the West.

Senator Seward is to speak at Kalamazoo tomorrow, at Milwaukee on Monday and at Madison on Wednesday. Thence he proceeds to St. Paul, where he is announced on the 18th, and on the 20th he addresses the Republicans of Iowa at Dubuque; after which he visits Kansas. Returning, Mr. Seward will speak in Chicago Tuesday, Oct. 2d. From here he proceeds direct to Cleveland, and to meet appointments in Pennsylvania and New York. Gen. Nye, Hon. Geo. W. Patterson and others accompany Mr. Seward on his Western tour.

### GRAND DEMONSTRATION AT BLUE ISLAND.

### GRAND TURNOUT OF CHICAGO WIDE-AWAKES!

**Speeches by Maj. Eggleston, Dr. Dyer, Sol. Wilson, A. D. Bradley, John Wentworth, and others.**

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

BLUE ISLAND, Sept. 6, 1860.

The Republicans of this locality had an imposing demonstration last evening. Although intended only as a local affair, from 1,500 to 2,000 persons were present, including about 300 Wide-Awakes and others from your city, who were received by great manifestations of joy. A pleasant feature of the Chicago Wide-Awake parade was a company of Wide-Awake Cadets, attached to the West Side Wide-Awakes, composed of boys ranging in age from 12 to 18 years—33 in number. They are fully officered and equipped, and thoroughly drilled, and their fine appearance and manly bearing elicited the utmost enthusiasm from the crowd present. The boys also had with them a "baby waker" which occasionally belched forth in loud tones its good will for "Honest Old Abe." Speeches were made by Maj. Ben. Eggleston of Cincinnati, Dr. Dyer, Sol. Wilson, Mayor Wentworth and A. D. Bradley, from your city, in English; and by Brentano, Kreismann and Hesing, in German. The speeches were brief and to the point, and were enthusiastically received by the audience.

The splendid appearance and perfect discipline of your Wide Awakes opened a new vein here, and a company will be immediately organized among our young Republicans who hope soon to return this pleasant visit from your city. What ever other parts of the State may do, rest assured that Blue Island will give a good account of herself in November. H.

### OGLE COUNTY IN MOTION.

### 12,000 People Assembled.

SPEECHES BY CASSIUS M. CLAY AND JAMES H. BAKER.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

POLO, Ogle Co., Sept. 4, 1860.

This has been a field day for the Republicans of Ogle. It has heretofore seemed that the quiet pervading this and the adjoining counties portended decreased majorities at the coming election, but the enthusiastic greeting with which the masses are receiving the gallant Kentuckian, proves that the ranks are full and firm.

From early morning they have been pouring into this village from all points of the compass, the delegations stretching across the prairies in long and beautiful processions, gay with banners and pervaded with enthusiasm. The number of some of these single companies was utterly astonishing. For example—that from the villages of Adeline and Foreston counted 1,143, and large delegations from Sugar Grove, Brockville, and the neighborhood west of here; six cars crowded to their utmost capacity brought a full representation from Amboy and Dixon. Perhaps, however, the finest appearance was presented by the delegation from Mt. Morris, having united with those of Pine Creek, Oregon, and Grand de Tour, extended over the prairies almost a mile and a half, containing several fine companies of the Wide-Awakes in excellent drill, and headed by a car drawn by six horses, and freighted with thirty-three beautiful young ladies representing the various States.

All the delegations having united about eleven o'clock, formed into a grand procession three and a half miles long, marching to the stirring music of half a dozen bands; the Wide Awakes, by their skillful evolutions, exciting general admiration, while the companies of young ladies were greeted with constant cheers.

At two o'clock the crowd were collected around the speaker's stand, within a natural amphitheatre, just northwest of the town. Fortunately, it was a cloudy afternoon, or the heat of an almost vertical sun would have proved intolerable. Frank Lumbard sang several spirited songs, getting the crowd into capital humor with everybody.

Cassius M. Clay, on making his appearance, was greeted with the heartiest enthusiasm. His speech was well suited to the occasion—full of life, strong in argument, and abounding in soul-stirring appeals that awakened cheer upon cheer. He spoke for about an hour and three quarters, growing better and better as he proceeded, closing with a noble tribute to Lincoln, and an appeal to all patriotic men to stand by the Union and be true to the cause of liberty.

Hon. James H. Baker, of Minn., followed in a lively speech of an hour, the crowd applauding him vociferously, while he reviewed the free-soil record of the Northern Democracy, showing how they had yielded point by point until every former principle of Democracy was gone, while the leaders still worked on with the old rotten hulk of the party name, now freighted with every pro-slavery dogma that Southern fancy or ambition could invent.

The number in attendance is variously estimated. As near as can be ascertained, by aggregating the numbers of the delegations, there are about 13,000 or 14,000 in town. The best and most experienced judges, taking the appearance presented at the speaking ground, estimated those actually around the stand at from 8,000 to 10,000. The town, be it remembered, was swarming with crowds of people while the speaking was going on. A Democratic editor present put the number at 9,000.

The torch light procession by the Wide-Awakes in the evening was a brilliant affair, making the day's demonstration a complete success.

Ogle county will certainly give Lincoln 2000 majority, and it may be as high as 2500. X.

### WILL COUNTY.

### Four Thousand Freemen in Council.

JOLIET, Sept. 6, 1860.

[Special Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

The Republican meeting here to-day was an excellent one and has done great good for the cause of true Democracy. The grand campaign demonstration for Will county is fixed for Oct. 10th. This meeting was a spontaneous gathering of those who desired to hear Mr. Clay. There were 4,000 people present,—solid, thoughtful, earnest freemen, who came to listen to the truth from the mouth of the Kentucky apostle of Liberty. The number of *Will* county people present, was certainly six to eight times as many as attended the skim milk meeting of "Governor" Allen. It will be recollected that Allen imported two-thirds of his crowd from Chicago, and with that reinforcement, his meeting was considerably less than half the gathering of to-day. And there was another marked difference in the two crowds. The people at Mr. Clay's meeting were as sober and well behaved as Allen's were drunken and disorderly.

Mr. Clay spoke two hours. It was among his ablest efforts. He was interrupted by Douglasites to wake him up. His interrogators got the hot end of the poker.

The first portion of the speech was devoted to a portrayal of the slave system in the South, and its crushing effects upon the non-slaveholders—the poor white class of people. He next past in review the manner in which the oligarchy have lorded it over the masses, and ruled the country, through a long series of administrations, wielding the vast power and patronage of the Federal Government to subserve the selfish ends of their caste, to the damage and demoralization of the people at large. He marshalled a long array of indisputable facts to sustain every statement made, and challenged successful denial.

The last half of his speech was devoted to an examination of the doctrines and platforms of both wings of the double-headed Democracy. The miserable fraudulent pretence called "Squatter Sovereignty" received a scorching analysis. He pulverized that humbug as fine as one of P. W. Gates's Quartz Crushers smashes Pike's Peak rock. The "non-intervention" hue and cry of the "Little Dodger" and coadjutors was shown to consist of Supreme Court intervention, in behalf of slavery. The Wickliffe resolution tramples under foot the doctrine of unfriendly legislation. There stands Douglas before the people, stultified and shameless, begging for votes while promising to abide by and carry out not only the Dred Scott *dicta*, but whatever other decision Taney and Company may see fit to pronounce. Mr. Clay said that Douglas used the catch-word "popular sovereignty" as a parachute to let Democrats down from the pure atmosphere of Jeffersonian Democracy into the poisonous vapors of Calhoun despotism. He cared not whether slavery was voted up or down, provided he could clutch the prize of the Presidency. He was perfectly willing to overturn the Constitution, make merchandize of men, carry slavery into the free States as well as Territories, and shipwreck free institutions, provided that he could gratify his greedy, morbid ambition.

I never saw the lion aroused so fully in the gallant Kentuckian as when he was lashing the Vermont apostate, whose native State indignantly repudiates the traitor to Freedom. Mr. Clay advised the Bell men to support Breckinridge, as he and Bell stood on the same platform, both advocating a slave code and holding that slavery is right by the laws of nature and of God, and a political, moral, social, and religious good. Douglasism came to the same thing, but was expressed in a more covert, roundabout, cowardly manner.

Mr. Clay was enthusiastically applauded at the various stages of his masterly speech. Upon the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Baker and Major Eggleston made short, pointed, telling speeches, which were received with rounds of applause. At another stand Mr. Schieager, of the *Staats Zeitung*, spoke to a large crowd in the German language.

Let me say in conclusion, that all the blowing and bragging of Douglas gains in Will county, so freely indulged in by his puffers, may be set down as *bosh*. The Republican majority will be double that given in 1858. One-half of the former pro-slavery majority in Joliet will be wiped out. Scores of Democrats have come out for genuine popular sovereignty, and have bid good-by to Stephen and his bogus stuff. On the 10th of October the Lincoln boys are going to have a demonstration that will be an eye-opener. Put your ear to the ground and you will hear thunder about those days. J. M.

### THE STATE FAIR.

### Notice to Exhibitors.

The State Fair opens at Jacksonville on Monday next. All entries for premiums must be made by Tuesday evening, the 11th inst., when the entry books will be closed.

Articles or animals may be shipped over the Illinois Central Railroad, and the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago, without change of cars. Persons on the line of the Chicago & Galena Union Railroad can ship to Chicago and thence as above, or to Freeport and Dixon and thence on the main line of the Illinois Central Railroad.

Parties on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, can ship over that road to Mendota, thence over the Illinois Central Railroad or to Camp Point, and thence over the Quincy & Toledo and Great Western Railroads. The St. Louis, Alton & Chicago, Galena & Chicago Union, Illinois Central & Great Western Railroads transport articles or animals to and from the fair free. The exhibitor must pre-pay the freight one way, at the point of shipment. On presenting the certificate of the Recording Secretary, that the article was on exhibition and remains unsold, the money will be refunded. The Burlington & Quincy Railroad will carry freight to and from the Fair at half the usual rates. LEWIS ELLSWORTH, Pres't.

HOW TO GET TO THE FAIR FROM CHICAGO.

Persons desiring to attend the State Fair from this city, can take the 6 o'clock P. M. train over the Illinois Central Railroad, and reach Jacksonville the next morning at 5 o'clock.

Or, they may take the 9 o'clock A. M. train on the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad and reach Jacksonville at 8 o'clock P. M.

The occurrence of the State Fair at this beautiful central city, affords a good opportunity to visit one of the best, most highly cultivated and interesting portions of the State. Half fare tickets will be sold.

PROSPECTS OF THE EXHIBITION—A GOOD BEGINNING.

[Special Dispatch to the Press and Tribune.]

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 6, 1860.

There are now twice as many entries for the Fair as there ever were before at this time in the course of the preparations.

JNO. P. REYNOLDS, Corresponding Secretary.

## THE CITY.

### Auction Sales this Morning.

At 9½ o'clock, Trade Sale of Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware, at the salesrooms of Gilbert & Sampson, auctioneers, No. 82 Lake street.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was sultry and close; but oh, what weather for corn.

☞ Nothing of interest was transpiring in our courts yesterday.

SOMETHING BREWING.—See advertisement of first class ale and Porter brewer who is open for an engagement.

THE HAYMAKERS IN THE COUNTRY.—Mr. Geo. F. Root's well known Cantata of the "Haymakers" will be performed at Galesburg on the 12th inst., by the Galesburg Academy of Music, assisted by Mrs. Matteson and Mr. E. T. Root, of this city. The Union Orchestra of Galesburg, a new organization, will also assist in this concert.

THE CHICAGO MUSICAL INSTITUTE.—The annual term of the Chicago Musical Institute commences on Wednesday next with the prospect of a large attendance. Notifications have been had from pupils as far east as New York and Pennsylvania. Lowell Mason, Wm. B. Bradbury and George F. Root will share the duties of the Institute. Bassini of Brooklyn will probably be here to give private lessons if desired.

☞ It is understood our Mayor, while at Montreal, apologised to A. P. Wales for the very filthy state in which he (Mr. Wales) would find our city streets and alleys, owing to scarcity of laborers, in the pressing call for improvements on Wentworth avenue. The mind and nostrils of our distinguished visitor having thus been prepared in advance for the sights and smells of our city, no uneasiness need be felt on that score when he arrives.

PERSONAL.—The following distinguished persons are at the Briggs House: Hon. H. Ingraham, M. P., London, England; Hon. Owen Lovejoy and daughter, Princeton; Hon. John F. Farnsworth, St. Charles; John W. Smith, Esq., Edinburgh, Scotland; Hon. I. Knowles and family, Missouri; J. S. Williams and family, Kentucky; G. W. Sampson and family, Texas; D. O. Strong, Esq., Denver City, J. T.; J. C. Jarrett and family, Missouri; Hon. D. Taggard, Pennsylvania; A. J. Van Arman, Esq., Memphis, Tenn.; Clifford Thomson, Esq., of the N. Y. Tribune.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—This evening an excellent entertainment is offered for the benefit of Mary McVicker and we expect to see a crowded house. Mary will appear as "Little Pickle" and "Dertelina," sing four or five of her sweet songs and dance a sailor's hornpipe. In addition to which the Gale sisters will execute one of their beautiful dances, and the comedy of the Handsome Husband will be performed by the company. Such an entertainment should secure a fine house under any circumstances, but when we remember it is for the benefit of everybody's favorite, LITTLE MARY, we feel confident in predicting an uncommonly large audience.

☞ We met our modest friend Bogle on Lake street a day or two since, in a suit that looked as if made up from a woolen mainsail, with buttons plenty, ligneous, and large as tea-saucers. The soles of his shoes were an inch thick, and the toes thereof tipped with the outside patch of perforated leather so much affected now-a-days. We looked steadily at Bogle, and he blushed. We made a single inquiry, and he took us round the corner, and there said he was "in training." He finally confessed that he was getting himself up in the Nimrod way, hoping to accompany the Prince, if possible, on the Prairie Chicken shooting excursion, when that young Briton shall pursue such intent here. We spoke encouragingly to Bogle, and he is to keep good lookout on the movements of the Prince.

### THE MECHANICS' FAIR.

### EIGHTH DAY.

### THE "RED, WHITE, AND BLUE."

Yesterday was the culmination of interest at the Fair, both for exhibitors and visitors, the several Committees being busily engaged in affixing the coveted tokens of successful competition upon articles in the order of accorded merit. Circumstances alter cases, much, very much, Messrs. A., B. and C., and their opinions are of about the same value as Messrs. X, Y, and Z, but when one of these trios represent a committee at the Fair, and have the blue ribbon at their disposal, their's then becomes "an opinion as is an opinion."

The usual order of the colors was adhered to, blue being the highest, then red, white and yellow following in order, the last meaning a "special award" outside the regular classes. These little coveted bits of millinery were flying thickly about the Fair yesterday and smiles were awakened where they fell. There is no "going behind a Committee" and on no previous Fair has there been less cause for the same, since never before have Committees been chosen so generally and exclusively among disinterested men, removed above all suspicion of partiality.

The list of successful exhibitors will be published in a day or two, in the meanwhile to-day will be a good day to visit the Fair and see the attractive display of blue ribbon wearing articles in the several classes.

Numbers of old veterans in the tilt for first prizes are true to their precedents. Wheeler & Wilson are still ahead in the view of these judges, in the tournament of the Sewing Machines. The admirable *Howe's Scales*, exhibited by Thomas S. Dickerson, carry away a first premium over all competitors, and the award is well bestowed on these Scales in every variety from the large Platform Scale to the smallest Grocer's Scale. They are without check rods and rest on iron bales, moving easily in a cup socket relieving the knife edges from wear and abrasion.

In Heating Apparatus, including the whole class of Furnaces and Stoves, the Exhibition presents a large and excellent variety.

*Lester's Improved Heating and Ventilating Furnace and Stove* has attracted much attention from the visitors to the Fair. Not only has it been on exhibition at the Fair in a working model, but a still better test has been offered by trial of the apparatus at Bryan Hall, where it has been introduced, and will prove to be among the excellent features of that building.

The committee in this class were gentlemen of high attainments, and such as by their position give a weight to their opinion. They were Prof. Blaney, Col. J. H. Eaton, and Ex-Mayor Gray. They gave a careful and thorough examination both of the working model at the Exhibition and of the apparatus in use at Bryan Hall, which latter was fired up on Tuesday. So far as heating is concerned, this apparatus is equal to any in use in point of economy, while as a *ventilator* it is unequalled. Too much cannot be said upon this latter point. By this Furnace a constant change of atmosphere is going on, by excluding the cold air and noxious gases which settle and rest in the lower part of the rooms. By the process of Mr. Lester's invention, this evil in apartments as generally heated, is entirely relieved. It is applied not only to his Furnace for heating halls, churches, school houses, and dwellings of the larger class, but also to his parlor stoves for apartments of any size, thus bringing the benefits of this principle within the reach of persons of the most moderate means. One of these apparatus is in use at the High School, and has received the commendation of Supt. Wells and the Board of Education and instructors of the School. Any information further that may be desired can be gained from Mr. Lester, at his place of business, No. 58 Lasalle street. A blue ribbon of first award was never more worthily bestowed.

The Committee of Award gave the first premium to the "*Triumph*" cook stove, by Rathbone, Albany, and sold in this city by the brothers A. R. & G. H. Miller, No. 237 State street, corner of Jackson. It is universally pronounced one of the highest achievements in stove manufacture, and the manufacturer is one who for thirty years past has kept the lead in this line. The brothers Miller have been liberal exhibitors at this Fair in household conveniences and furnishing goods, and deserve their success.

Among the various Pharmaceutical and other preparations offered by the Messrs. Gale Brothers for competition we notice some samples of very superior Currant and Native Wine, which were made expressly for them by H. L. Brush, Esq., of Ottawa, in this State. Mr. Brush has been engaged in the manufacture of wine from wild grapes for the last ten years, and has taken the 1st. premium we believe in every Fair at which he has had it exhibited.

He has furnished the Messrs. Gale Brothers for the past four years, who find the article he has supplied them with to be exactly what the medical profession has long felt the need of, being perfectly pure and reliable, containing no admixture of brandy or any foreign substance, possessing tonic properties unsurpassed by any of the best brands that ever find their way into this country from abroad, gently stimulant, of a rich agreeable flavor, and preserving the peculiar aroma of the fruit from which it is made in a remarkable degree, while the known integrity of the manufacturer secures a certainty of obtaining a pure, unadulterated article, which cannot be said of any imported, however zealous our dealers may be to obtain such as are strictly pure.

The constantly increasing demand for this wine, and the universal satisfaction it gives, have induced the Messrs. Gale Brothers to associate themselves with Mr. Bush in its manufacture, and they have perfected the arrangements for making one thousand gallons this fall. The grapes grow abundantly on the banks of the Illinois river in the vicinity of Ottawa, and can be collected in any amount at a trifling expense.

*The Beebe's Corn Separator* is a machine which has been awarded the first premium for corn shelling and has attracted during the past week a large share of the attention of the growers and dealers in the staple of the West. A brief description may be of interest to those of our readers who have not been so fortunate as to see it in operation.

The sheller consists of a cylinder three feet in length enclosed in an iron drum having an open ribbed concave below. The corn which is fed from a hopper into one end of this drum passes the whole length of the cylinder, is thoroughly shelled, and together with the cobs is thrown upon sieves which are acted upon by a revolving fan. The cobs and chaff are conducted thence by a cob carrier on to a wagon or other place of deposit, while the corn, which is perfectly winnowed, is taken up by an elevator and deposited in bags ready for shipment or market. Three desirable features in corn-shellers are realized in this machine, viz:

It is built substantially in every part, and consequently is not liable to breakage; the cobs as they come from the seives are entirely free from corn; and its execution is rapid, the capacity of the machine being ten bushels per minute.

We understand the Patentee, Mr. L. A. Beebe, has located in this city, where he designs to manufacture his machine on an extensive scale.

Some of our merchants deserve high credit for the liberality with which they have contributed to the attractions of the Fair. Messrs. Bowen Brothers, from their extensive and varied stock, exhibited a much admired case of fine plated ware, china, glass, and toilet, and fancy wares in parian, lava, and bronze. They carry away a blue ribbon, well earned.

C. S. Hutchins, at Nos. 211 and 213 South Water street, has piled in the centre of the area quite a pyramid of the choicest of those indispensable of the "well regulated family," starch and soap. His agency for the celebrated "Oswego starch" of T. Kingsford & Sons, and also for Jesse Oakley's famous soaps, enables him, indeed, to offer either at the Fair or to the trade a display not surpassed in this market, and maintain for his house the headquarters in its line of goods here. The starch and soap on exhibition elicited much commendation.

Mr. Hutchins has built up a large trade in these articles, and his double store is none too large for the transaction of his increasing business.

The Committee on Class XVII. in Chemicals, Minerals, &c., did well in our opinion, in attaching the blue ribbon to a barrel of excellent Salt from Saginaw, Michigan. No finer has ever been seen in this market, and it was submitted to every careful test of excellence. It was entered by S. Yawkey, of this city, and has attracted much attention.

We ought before this stage of our notes to have referred to the excellent samples of Cotton Batts of Chicago manufacture, exhibited by Messrs. Groll & Deverman, who are thus inaugurating, and most auspiciously, the manufacture of raw cotton in Chicago. They have been obliged to extend their business from its first small beginning and are now being driven to their fullest capacity to fill their orders. The quality of their product is an abundant clue to their success, and their example should be contagious.

The Fair will remain open but two days longer. Let all our citizens avail themselves of the remaining opportunity to see the best mechanical and art display ever held by a local association in the Northwest.

### A New Phase in Wife Desertion.

Not long since a man named E. Newcomb White, left his family in Burlington, Iowa, and came to Chicago, ostensibly to get work. Mrs. White and the little Whites were not furnished in the best manner with the little indispensables of existence that home requires, but were hopeful in the idea that the parient, who is a painter by trade, would better his fortunes here and send for them. Not long after his arrival here Mrs. White, at Iowa, received the following letter:

CHICAGO, August 28th.

MRS. WHITE: I have the pain as a stranger to announce to you that your husband, Mr. E. N. White, was out on the lake with me in a boat and was upset, and he unfortunately drowned before assistance could pick only me up. He is gone. "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away." May he comfort you the widow and the fatherless who feedeth the young ravens.

E. NEWCOMB.

This letter, of course, created a sensation, and a painful one, in the family at Burlington, but, from one or two previous circumstances the supposed widow's grief was changed into a sharp suspicion that there was "something rotten in Denmark." With a woman's wit she acted in writing to City Marshal Lawson of this city, to inquire if one E. N. White was not still living in this city, and with him a certain black eyed Miss Murphy. Neither the Coroner's record, nor the local columns of our city dailies, gave information that any one had been drowned here on the day in question, and a little investigation showed that Mr. E. A. White was alive, and further that he must himself have written the above piously consoling letter to his own widow. The case is a singular one. The Burlington *Times* says the family are poorly off. We think they are better off without this worthless fellow, who is here with his Miss Murphy, as discovered by officer Douglas yesterday.

### The Abortion Case.

At the conclusion of the protracted inquest on the body of the unfortunate woman Ellen Marley Gallagher, Dr. Orson Dunning was committed to jail on a Coroner's warrant to answer to the charge of causing the death of the woman by procuring an abortion. Other medical men were implicated in the affair, whose connection with the same, form the evidence before the jury, appears to have been dishonorable, inhuman, and hence unprofessional; but upon the person named alone rests, at present, from the verdict of the jury, the alleged guilt of a serious crime. Dr. Dunning was sent to jail last evening. It is alleged that he was attempting to shield the woman and himself from the consequences of their mutual shame.

### Business Prospects.

While it is said that "coming events cast their shadows before," it is also true that there are only a few, comparatively, who see the shadows, and prepare for the events that are to follow. In this regard we must say that our wholesale merchants have exhibited a foresight fully as comprehensive as the shadows upon the commercial dial have prognosticated would be necessary to meet the demands of the trade; their being only one seeming want that has not been fully met, and that is *Bags—Bags—Bags*—an ominous sort of demon, which the cotton mills, and not our merchants have failed to anticipate, and we therefore say this much, that the curses of the overburdened farmer, for want of room to bestow his grain, may fall where they belong. In the *Dry Goods* line, if any one wants a practical demonstration of the statement we have made in reference to our market being ready for the coming and present demands upon it, we would advise them to visit Cooley, Farwell & Co's sales rooms, 42, 44, and 46 Wabash Avenue—the largest in the West—now filled to overflowing, and look upon a convincing, stubborn-fact argument.

We have *seen*, let skeptics go and do likewise, and if those piles of magnificent dress goods do not take the eye, and the orders of all such as want to be clothed tastefully and well, then we are no prophets. This is only one house among a dozen or more who have the goods, and are going to sell them. Who will be the lucky buyers, depends upon the discriminating ability of Western merchants, who, everybody knows, ought to come to Chicago to buy their goods when such inducements are held out to them.

Looking also upon the immense shipments, that are made daily from Cooley, Farwell & Co.'s and other houses, we are forced to conclude that those who have thus proved our statement true in reference to stocks, have also found them *cheap*. Quick sales are a fact that proclaims the goods to have been sold to the satisfaction of buyers. Chicago cannot hold trade without selling as cheap as other markets. The fact, therefore, that last month four times the usual amount sold by our merchants in former years, in that month, has been disposed of, tells a story that no judicious merchant will disregard in looking for a market.

### The Aurora Borealis.

Those of our readers who did not watch the Aurora Borealis last night, missed a display beyond comparison with any we have seen for years. The weird fires extended at times over three quarters of the heavens, which were throughout perfectly cloudless. At times the light was a pure yellow, then it would flush and glow a bright roseate hue. The beams of light would shoot from horizon to the zenith like huge rafters of heaven's dome.

At one time a broad band of light spanned the sky from east to west, in mid heavens. At another, the beams radiated from the zenith to all the points of the compass, and hung, a huge star, directly overhead, its rays being from five to six degrees in length.

And the beautiful and mysterious lights came and went and glowed and disappeared, now flecking the sky with their bars and then blending all in a soft cloud of light, at times their movements accompanied by that mysterious rustling sound you *feel* rather than hear, not unusual in such phenomena.

In some more advanced stage of Natural Science, in the recurrence of just such a year as this 1860, with all its marvels, it may be explained better than now, the connection between abundant crops and the meteorological phenomena scarce less marvellous, the tornadoes, the violent thunder storms, the wondrously beautiful sky appearances the Northern Lights. Verily these causes are yet undreamed in our philosophy, and yet future science may throw a broader light where now we have but feeble glimmers through the chinks of the wall that divides our known from the vasert unknown. Hundreds in our streets were admiring the display last night.

### INQUESTS.

THE EXCHANGE BANK CASUALTY.—Coroner James yesterday held an inquest on the body of the boy William O'Brien, killed on Wednesday evening by a fall from a window in the Exchange Bank building, as stated in our last issue.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF WHISKY.—Coroner James was called to hold an inquest upon the body of Mary O'Brien, 26 years of age, who died in a miserable tenement on the river bank, near Chicago avenue bridge. It appears in evidence that the deceased was discharged only a few days previous, from the Mercy Hospital. Almost immediately after leaving the hospital she returned to her old habit of drinking, which in her destitute condition soon carried her off. Death from destitution and intemperance was the verdict.

COTTON MANUFACTURE IN CHICAGO.—A correspondent asks the following question. Who can answer him?

Would you kindly say if you know of any individual or company that is about to erect a factory for the purpose of "Cotton Spinning and Manufacturing," in Chicago or in this State; or has that all-important subject ended? [illegible]

### The Rally at Waukegan.

Our Republicans will remember that to-day there will be a great Republican demonstration at Waukegan. Senator Doolittle, and Mr. Noble of Wisconsin, Jo. Knox, George Schneider and others will speak. Half-fare tickets to Waukegan and return will be issued by the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad. Trains leave here at 9.45 A. M., and return to this city at 5.30 or 10.30 in the evening.

### "Never was a Bishop."

Editors Press and Tribune:

A friend has just handed me a number of your paper containing an article under the above heading—having reference to a notice announcing "Elder Bastion as formerly one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church." The writer states, that "no person of such name has ever filled the Episcopal office, in the Methodist Church;" and adds his astonishment that the gentlemen will permit the repeated use of his name in such connection."

I have to say that having just entered on my labors in this city, I have been so much engaged the few days I have been in the place, that I have not read the daily papers, and so have not seen any notices containing the "use of my name in such connection." The only notice announcing appointments for my preaching in Chicago, authorized by myself, introduced me as having formerly been "Superintendent of the Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church on the coast of Africa."

The person who wrote the notice which is so obnoxious to your correspondent, who writes from "The office of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, Sept. 5th, 1860," as to excite his profound astonishment, may have been innocently misguided by reading any old copy of a Methodist Discipline, or any work on "Methodist Church Polity," in which the words "Bishop" and "Superintendent" are used convertibly—or by comparing any late edition of the Discipline with Emory's History of the Discipline. See Discipline, 1855, pp. 13, 14, Emory's History, Discipline. 1843, pp. 23, 24, and 89, and other places.

I hope the good editor of the *Christian Advocate* of the Northwest has no fear that I covet the Methodist Episcopal *Mitre*.

Very respectfully, N. S. BASTION.

P. S.—I wish to give notice to the public, that on next Lord's day morning I shall, in my sermon, refer to this matter, and explain more fully the character of my labors on the coast of Africa, as Superintendent of the Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

I preach in the Christian Church, Monroe street, between Aberdeen and Rucker.

N. S. B.

### POLICE.

BURGLARS HELD TO BAIL.—The two young men, John Murphy and John Heffran, were yesterday held to bail in $500 to answer to the charge of breaking into the Drug Store of Dr. Sawyer, on Lake street, a few nights since.

LARCENY OF A RING.—A woman named Ann Carmody, *alias* Ann Foley, was held to bail in $500 yesterday to answer to the charge of stealing a ring from Lavinia's pawnshop, on Wednesday evening. A few minutes previously a young man had left in pawn a very valuable ring, containing eleven diamonds and a large ruby, which laid upon the counter. While "my uncle" was making out the pawn ticket for the woman she stole the ring. Shortly after her departure, Lavinia missed his ring and lodged information with the police, who succeeded in finding her. She was at once arrested, but stoutly denied any knowledge of the ring. She was taken to the watchhouse and searched, and the ring was found in her mouth. An examination was had, the ring identified and the woman committed to jail in default of bail.

TWO NARROW ESCAPES.—A day or two since a female convict at the Bridewell drank a bedbug mixture containing whiskey, believing it to be the pure stuff. Fortunately for her, she was pretty well case hardened by long practice with the rot gut of the saloons, but she narrowly escaped the end designed for the bed bugs.

A painful instance of the attempt of an unfortunate mother to drown herself and her young babe, occurred at the foot of Washington street on Thursday evening, when a German woman, with a child about three months old in her arms, leaped from the breakwater into the lake. Fortunately, a railroad brakeman was a witness of her proceeding, and succeeded in rescuing both the woman and child. The woman refused to give her name, and only answered that she was tired of life, and desired to get rid of it. The babe was nearly dead when taken from the water, and it was thought it would die.

ABOUT THAT PUBLIC HYDRANT.—We perceive that our suggestion that the Third Ward should contribute a cup at the drinking fountain at the public square has been answered in a liberal spirit, showing that the sympathies of the Third Ward are never appealed to in vain. Alderman Jones has placed *two* cups at the fountain—one large and one small one. We suppose this this is done on the same principle that the backwoodsman made two cat holes in his door, a large one for the cat and a small one for her kitten. We do not wish to look a gift horse in the mouth, but it strikes us that the attempt of the Alderman to accommodate all classes is something like some of our popular speakers—in their endeavors to get up to the comprehension of their hearers they soar above the conceptions of the old, and fall below the capacities of the young. In other words, one cup is too large and the other too small. If the blessings of the thirsty fall on the head of him who furnishes a cup for cold water, how much more upon him who furnishes two cups.

CHICAGO ORPHAN ASYLUM.—There will be a meeting of the Directors and Directresses of the Orphan Asylum, at the Asylum, on Tuesday, Sept. 11th, at 3 P. M. As the meeting is called for business of importance a full and prompt attendance is specially requested.

H. E. SEELYE, Sec'y.

☞ Crockery dealers will do well to attend the sale by auction of a large stock this morning at 9½ o'clock. Gilbert & Sampson, auctioneers, No. 82 Lake street.

### Ho! Wide-Awakes!

There will be a meeting in the Recorder's Court Room, at the Court House, this (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing another Wide Awake Club, for the South Side of Chicago. All those interested in the cause and in favor of the movement, are invited to attend and join. Good speakers will be present.

[illegible]

TENTH WARD.—A Republican meeting will be held at the house of Christian Schlenker, on Blue Island avenue, corner of Twelfth street, this (Friday) evening, Sept. 7th. There will be speaking in both English and German. All are invited.

CHAS. BILL, CHAS. ENSWORTH, C. HOPKINSON, H. N. FRISBIE, T. MCCLELLAND.

RECEPTION OF MR. SEWARD.—The several committees appointed by the Republican organizations of this city to make arrangements for the reception of Mr. Seward, on Oct. 2d, are requested to meet at room No. 1, Tremont House, on Saturday evening, the 8th inst., at eight o'clock.

JULIUS WHITE, Ch'n Campaign Com.

WIDE AWAKES.—"The Chicago Wide Awake Club" meet this evening at 8 o'clock for DRILL, at their Hall, No. 83 Lake street. Every man interested in Lincoln's election, or Seward's reception, is invited to come and join the Club. Captain Haydon will be present.

GEO. I. WATERMAN, Sec'y.

LINCOLN AND HAMLIN CLUB.—A meeting of the Lincoln and Hamlin Club will be held this (Friday) evening, September 7th, at their Hall, 207 Randolph street, at 7½ o'clock.

S. C. BLAKE, Sec'y pro tem.

### LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

☞ To have your old and worn out clothes properly cleaned, dyed or repaired, take them to Cook & McLain, 93 Dearborn street, the oldest and best dyers in the country.

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper.

[illegible] Island, Michigan. The best made. For sale only at No. 22 State street.


### New Advertisements.

$12,000.—A PARTNER wanted, either silent or active, in a cash business, who can invest from $12,000 to $20,000, [illegible] Address box 4149 Chicago.

BOARD AND ROOM WANTED by a gentleman, in a private family where there are no other boarders. Must be between Jackson and Taylor streets, and east of Clark. Address P. O. box 1919.

WANTED—Six Experienced Waiters at 33 Dearborn street. Also an experienced man for opening oysters.

A YOUNG MAN HAVING Three Hundred Dollars in ready cash, wishes to procure an interest in some respectable paying business. Good city references given. Address E. L. B., Press and Tribune Office.

BOARDING.—A Lady and Gentleman, or two young men, can be accommodated with a pleasant front room and Board by applying at 274 Indiana street. Also a single or day boarders.

LOST—A Gold Bracelet, marked E. V. S. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this office.

BREWERS—An Experienced Ale Brewer is desirous of meeting with an engagement. Can be highly recommended. Address "Brewer," P. O. box 2303 Chicago.

FORSALE—Two Stocks of Goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Clothing, Carpets, &c., suitable for country trade amounting to $15,000, separate or together. [illegible] Address G. P. O. Drawer 2324.

A PERMANENT SITUATION in a Real Estate or Broker's office is desired by a young man who [illegible] Address W. S. G., care of S. M. Pettingill & Co., 8 State street, Boston.

FEMALE AGENTS WANTED. $3 A DAY—AGENTS WANTED for the Mammoth "FAMILY NEWSPAPER" published by Marie Louise Hankins & Co., 132 Nassau st., New York City. Only 75 cts. a year. Enclose a 3 cent stamp for specimen copy.

$1,000.—A YOUNG MAN with this amount, or more if necessary, wishes a partnership in a commission or other business already established. Is a good penman, and of active business habits. Address box 4399, P. O.

HOUSE AND LOT WANTED. The advertiser wishes to buy a comfortable dwelling house and lot, 30 to 40 feet front, or a well situated lot without a dwelling, on Wabash avenue, south of Twelfth street. Address, stating location and price, box 143, P. O.

LOST.—A Note dated Dec. 26th, 1857, given by J. B. Beaubien payable to the order of J. F. Horton, for $600, and due six months from date with interest; [illegible] All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing said note, as payment has been stopped.

LOST—A large Gold Watch Key. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this office.

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS, WOOLEN YARNS, WOOLEN HOSIERY, BOYS' HAND-KNIT SOCKS, INFANTS' WOOL HOSE, New Worsted Goods. THE CORTEZA SLEEVE, RUSSIAN HOOD, ESQUIMAUX PANTS, CHOICE MARIPOSAS, Hoods, Mittens, Gaiters, Socks, &c. HAIR NETTS, IN SILK, CHENILLE, AND WORSTED. Commenced Slippers, And Embroidery materials of all kinds. SUTTON & BURKITT, 41 - LASALLE ST., - 41 Opposite Hoffman's Bank.

IMPORTANT NOTICE! Statement of a Citizen of Chicago. GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW SYSTEM! The following statement by Alderman Sexton, in favor of the Ayerian system, will be read with interest:

MICHIGAN AVENUE, Chicago, Sept. 4th, 1860.

"My wife had suffered for several years with Asthma, and, after vainly trying the usual remedies, she recently consulted Dr. J. Winslow Ayer, at the Tremont House. Since she has used his medicines, (which, by the way, are entirely different from any I had previously seen,) she has not had an attack of Asthma, although before beginning to use his medicines, not a week elapsed without a recurrence of a distressing paroxysm. She is VERY MUCH IMPROVED, and we are hopeful of entire recovery. I advise all suffering from Asthma, or any form of Throat and Lung Disease, to consult Doctor AYER. S. SEXTON."

THE ONLY PREPARATION THAT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS, And grows more and more popular every day. READ THE FOLLOWING: [illegible] SUSANNAH KIRBY. [illegible] A. M. LATTA. O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. [illegible]

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN. [illegible] RIVER ST. LAWRENCE [illegible] Grand Trunk Railway OF CANADA. [illegible] ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH., TO PORTLAND, ME. And there is only ONE CHANGE OF CARS [illegible] CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL [illegible]

SEWING MACHINE AGENTS. Wanted in every County throughout the Western States to sell Young's Improved $30 Sewing Machine. [illegible] WM. E. YOUNG & CO. [illegible]

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS. [illegible]

### Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. ☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock. [illegible] BENEFIT of the wonderful Child Artist MARY McVICKER, Who will appear this FRIDAY EVENING, September 7th as LITTLE PICKLE in the SPOILED CHILD, And DERTELINA in BOMBASTES FURIOSO, Singing FIVE SONGS, and dancing a SAILOR'S HORNPIPE. GRAND PAS DE FLEUR...by the....GALE SISTERS. The performance will commence with the petite comedy of the HANDSOME HUSBAND. [illegible] FASHION AND FAMINE.

KINGSBURY HALL. On Friday Evening, Sept. 7th, Will be exhibited THE CYCLORAMA OF A TOUR THROUGH IRELAND, A Grand Pictorial and Musical Exhibition, Illustrating the Song and Scenery of Ireland. [illegible] ☞ Admission 25 cents.

### Wanted.

WANTED—A Second Hand six ton Hay Scale, in perfect order, immediately. Address Post Office Box 885.

WANTED—A Wet Nurse—Apply to Dr. N. F. Cook, corner of Dearborn and Indiana streets.

WANTED—A situation as Book-keeper or Clerk. Grain business preferred. Address P. O. Box "F."

WANTED—A Furnished House on Michigan or Wabash avenue. [illegible] Address P. O. box 2474.

WANTED—A Rare Chance Offered to exchange forty or eighty acres of Land in Michigan for Horses or Buggies. Address Post Office Box 2600.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A New or Second-Hand SAFE. [illegible]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two good Machinists. Those used to working on Tools or light machinery preferred. Inquire at 45 Franklin street.

WANTED—Forty Acres of Improved Land, well located, within forty miles of Chicago, for which a reasonable price in cash will be paid. Address GEO. H. NORRIS, No. 58 Lasalle street.

WANTED—By a Gentleman and Wife, (no children) Board and Furnished Apartments in a private family where there are no other boarders. Address P. O. Drawer 2486, stating location and price.

WANTED—To Rent a Farm near Chicago, by a German who has been thirteen years in this country and an experienced Farmer. [illegible] Address "G. H.," Post Office Box 3003, Chicago.

WANTED—In a pleasant Town in the interior of the State, where a constant employment can be secured, a good Wheelwright. [illegible] 238 Randolph street.

WANTED—A boarding place for an old lady in feeble health in a small, quiet family [illegible] The South Division preferred. Address P. O. Box 462.

WANTED—To purchase for cash two nice Buggies, with Leather tops, two good Single Harnesses, [illegible] addressing a note to M. T. COLE, Box 2910, P. O.

WANTED—Information of the present residence of ALEXANDER HULME, recently of Chicago, from whence it is supposed he went to Iowa. [illegible] DAVID T. ... 300 Market street, Philadelphia.

WANTED—A situation in the Millinery Business, in Chicago or some more southern city, by a middle aged widow lady, [illegible] Mr. J. H. WILSON, with Wadsworth & Hamlin, Nos. 41 & 43 Clark street.

AN ENGLISH CHEMIST AND Druggist, thirteen years experience, desires a reengagement [illegible] Address "H. G.," P. O. Box 249.

$10,000 OF BUSINESS PAPER Wanted at Low Rates. J. L. LEE, 22 Clark street, corner of Lake.

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY. Wanted for service on our Frontiers, young, able-bodied men of good character, [illegible] $11 to $22 per Month, ACCORDING TO MERIT. Recruiting Rendezvous at 158 South Clark street, Chicago. E. O. JONES, 9th Infantry.

### To Rent.

TO RENT.—The Cottage on the southwest corner of Wabash avenue and Jackson street. Apply to JOHN O. WILLIAMS, 48 South Water street.

TO RENT.—The Store now occupied by us, 49 South Water street, corner Wabash avenue. Possession given October 1st. Also, Store No. 47 South Water street. Apply to M. LAFLIN or G. H. & L. LAFLIN.

TO RENT.—Two Stores on Canal street, between Lake and Randolph streets, suitable for a Commission business. Each store has three rooms over it. Apply to GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, 10 Clark street.

TO RENT—The Two story frame dwelling, 201 Michigan street. [illegible] F. H. BALL, No. 1 Dole's Building, cor. S. Clark & Water st.

TO RENT.—Madam Akerstrom's Hall, for Balls, Fairs, Meetings, &c., &c. [illegible] Apply to M. AKERSTROM, at the Hall.

TO RENT—Houses Nos. 9 and 11 Price Place, West Division, two-story frames, six rooms each, [illegible] Apply to E. H. CUMMINGS, Real Estate Office, No. 42 Clark street.

TO RENT—The new and spacious Brick House, No. 123 North Wells street, well finished and furnished with Water and Gas, admirably calculated for a first class Boarding House, [illegible] No. 7 South Clark street.

TO RENT—Knight's Building—Situated near the corner of Dearborn and Madison streets, [illegible] Apply to HENRY KNIGHT at the building, at any time.

FOR RENT—By Alex. White, 12 Washington Street. COTTAGE HOUSE, 128 PEORIA ST., Containing six rooms—Rent $16 per month. COTTAGE HOUSE, 353 WEST JACKSON ST., Containing six rooms, barn, garden, &c.—$16 per month. STORE, 219 LAKE ST., Rent $25.00 per month. FOUR ROOMS, 219 LAKE ST., Rent $6.00 per month. FOUR ROOMED HOUSE, BLANCHARD ROW, Rent $6.00 per month.

HOTEL FOR RENT—At the Freight Depot of the Chicago, Pittsburgh and Ft. Wayne Railroad [illegible] Apply to ERNST PRUSSING, No. 6 Larmon Block.

### Boarding.

BOARDING—Pleasant Rooms and good board can be had at 349 West Washington street, corner of Morgan. [illegible]

BOARDING.—A large and pleasant room, with board, for a gentleman and lady, at 28 La Salle street, corner of Washington, opposite the Court House Square.

71 WABASH AVENUE.—Pleasant rooms with board can be had at 71 Wabash avenue. A few day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms with Board can be obtained at No. 49 Van Buren street, between State and Wabash avenue.

BOARDING.—A pleasant room in a central location with board for a gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen. [illegible] Address P. O. Box 1942.

BOARDING—223 & 225 South Clark Street—[illegible]

PRESS AND TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SCHEDULE. The following are the rates of advertising in the DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE: [illegible] ☞ A Schedule of Prices for more space than one Square can be seen at the Counting Room. ☞ All Transient Advertisements to be paid in Advance. ☞ All changes charged 25 cents per Square. RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PRESS AND TRIBUNE [illegible]

### Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON. LARGE SALE BY AUCTION — of — Crockery, Table Cutlery and Glassware. On FRIDAY, Sept. 7th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street, [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE. IMMENSE SALE OF JEWELRY, Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds, Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, CLOCKS, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c., AT AUCTION, By order of the Assignees. On THURSDAY, Sept. 6, and FRIDAY, Sept. 7, at 9½ o'clock A. M. and 2½ o'clock P. M. each day, At our Auction Rooms, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, Opposite the Tremont House. [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET, Directly opposite the Tremont House. FURNITURE SALE Every Wednesday & Saturday, At 9½ o'clock A. M. DRY GOODS SALE Every Monday at 9 1-2 O'clock A. M. AT OUR SALESROOM. ☞ Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c.

### For Sale.

FOR SALE—A few more of those Ladders, from 12 to 30 feet long, [illegible] T. M. HIBBARD, 113 Kinzie street.

TO RENT.—A first class two story Dwelling House, No. 251 North Lasalle street, [illegible] Apply to PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 317 Water street.

FOR SALE.—The stock of a well established and profitable manufacturing concern in this city [illegible] Address "M. S.," P. O. Box 1664.

HOUSE AND LOT.—For Sale, a House and Lot situated at No. 117 South Jefferson street, [illegible] AKHURST & DOUGLAS, Boat Yard, South Branch, near Twelfth street.

BOILER FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. Two Large Double Flue Boilers FOR SALE LOW. Or to Exchange for other property. Also, a Steam Engine. Apply to "C.," Box 1412, Chicago P. O.

GRAIN DISTILLERY FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. Situated about three miles South of Niles, Michigan, on the St. Joseph River, [illegible] Niles, Mich.

FOR SALE.—Drug Store for Sale. Situated in a flourishing and pleasant Village on the Illinois Central Railroad, [illegible] $3,500 to $3,000 per year. [illegible] LORD & SMITH, 43 Lake street, Chicago.

GREAT CHANCE FOR MILLERS. The War Eagle Mills, GALENA, ILL., FOR SALE OR RENT. This splendid STEAM FLOURING MILL is now offered for sale [illegible] S. W. McMASTER, Galena, Ill., or to E. HEMPSTEAD, Chicago, Ill.

UNITED STATES MAIL.—Only Weekly Line to CORK, LIVERPOOL, And all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Queenstown, (Cork) Ireland. THE MONTREAL MAIL Ocean Steamship Company's [illegible] JAMES WARRACK, Grand Trunk Railway Office, 12 Lake st.

INSURANCE. Fire, Marine and Life. SPRINGFIELD F. & M. INS. CO., OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS. MASSASOIT FIRE INS. CO., OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS. HOPE FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. HANOVER FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. [illegible] CARLILE BOYD, T. G. VAN BUREN, } Agents. No. 1 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and Clark streets.

LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM. Chas. L. Noble. 123....CLARK STREET....123 Between Washington and Madison street, DEALER IN ALL Kerosene and Coal Oil Goods. The only party in Chicago receiving DOWNER'S EXTRA KEROSENE. [illegible]

C. W. & J. T. MOORE & CO., Broadway, New York, Dealers in Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, Would invite all Cash and Prompt Paying Buyers From the West to visit them. Their Stock is large, and the SALESROOMS THE LARGEST IN AMERICA. [illegible]

MOUNT VERNON BANK, IN Providence, Rhode Island. [illegible]

# Press & Tribune

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1860.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

It is roundly asserted by the New York *Courier and Enquirer* that the pro-Slavery men of that city have raised ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to be expended in Pennsylvania, for the purpose of carrying that State against LINCOLN. Remembering, as we do, the declarations made before the Covode Committee, in relation to the corruptions of 1856, and the care of the Buchanan Administration in rewarding all those who advanced money for use in Pennsylvania that year, we are not at liberty to doubt the literal correctness of the *Courier's* assertion. But we should be fools to believe that Pennsylvania, once wronged and betrayed by the men in whom she trusted can again be induced to sacrifice her interests that they may carry off the spoils of victory. A burnt child dreads the fire, and the old Key-Stone State remembers the painful lesson that Mr. Buchanan has taught her. Ten times the amount of the corruption fund gathered from the pockets of the Cottonocracy of New York would not be sufficient to buy her support for any one of the candidates of the pro-Slavery party.

### ST. LOUIS AND THE GRAIN TRADE.

The Missouri *Democrat* advises the erection of grain-warehouses and elevators by the grain dealers of St. Louis. It is the opinion of that journal that the construction of a few buildings of this character, and the employment of barges on the river for the transportation of grain, would greatly increase that branch of business, and enable the grain-dealers of St. Louis to compete more successfully with those of Chicago. New Orleans, it believes, would follow the example, if St. Louis would first demonstrate the practicability of the thing. If the difficulties in the way are not insurmountable, the business men of St. Louis could not do a better thing than follow the advice of the *Democrat*. But, we imagine, it only needs a single trial to demonstrate the impracticability of the scheme. The variation in the height of the river would seem, of itself, to be fatal to it. If the warehouses were built so as to get barges along side of them, when the river is at high-water mark, they could not approach within twenty or thirty yards of the elevators at low water. If a basin were excavated and the warehouses built thereon, it would fill up with sand and earth at every flood. Beside this, it would be necessary to have a large supply of elevators of different lengths, corresponding with the ever varying stage of water, the shifting of which would be attended with not a little cost, and a great deal of delay. Then the use of barges for grain on such turbulent and dangerous streams as the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, would doubtless be attended with loss enough to more than counterbalance all the advantages expected to be derived from the proposed scheme. We have no desire to discourage our neighbors in this matter; but we think that if a deputation of St. Louis grain-dealers would visit our city, inspect our modes of handling grain and the superiority of lake vessels over barges and river steamers for transporting it to market, they would at once conclude that nature has made competition with Chicago, in the grain trade, an impossibility on the part of St. Louis. If observation will not satisfy them, further experience assuredly will.

### PIKE'S PEAK AGAIN.

The tide of travel sets strongly from Pike's Peak eastward toward civilization and plenty. Report says that the road between Denver and Leavenworth is thronged with teams, horsemen and footmen, and not a head among them all is pointed westward. The rush inward is as tumultuous as the late tide outward. But the hope that animated the crowd when they set forth in the spring, no longer buoys them up. The visions of sudden wealth to be scooped up or dug out of the sands, have disappeared, and among the thousands and tens of thousands, each of whom was to be the fortunate man, there is hardly one who is not a loser by the venture. The return of these men is conclusive as to their opinion of the country; but thousands remain on the ground; and between the reports of those who have abandoned the mines in disgust or despair, and those who feel themselves justified, by past results and the promises of the future, in remaining, is a difference that we have tried in vain to reconcile. The one party, and in it men whose credibility ought not to be questioned, assert that the diggings are an unmitigated humbug; that though a trace of gold is found wherever a spade is put down, the quantity of the precious metal is so infinitesimal that it will never pay the labor of digging and separation; that the excitement is kept up by interested parties who have corner-lots in paper cities and doubtful claims on mountain-sides to sell; and that the favorable reports sent to the States by every mail are plain, unvarnished lies, the telling of which ought to subject the liars to the halter, or at least the whipping-post and thirty-nine lashes each. On the other hand, men equally credible emphasize their words of good cheer by consenting to endure the labor which, at the best, is of the killing sort; by subjecting themselves to the influences of a climate exceedingly trying to every constitution; and by consenting to be members of a society which would be unendurable but for the prospect of wealth as a reward for its dangers and discomforts. These men tell us a different tale. They say that there is gold in abundance; that imperfect machinery, want of skilled labor and an unwillingness to be content with good profits, have not, all combined, been able to prevent many parties from making large gains; that the quartz lodes, so far as properly tested, have proved that they will be remunerative, and that the gulch diggings, though not as profitable as those in California, yield a large return, and finally that the flying miners have yielded to a panic, or have succumbed before unexpected hardships, and are not reliable witnesses in the case. Here is a difference that we shall not attempt to reconcile. That it is honestly entertained on each side, we have no doubt; and that it will have the double effect to console the disappointed for the loss of expected fortune, and to give buoyancy to the friends of those who remain in the mines, is clear. We must wait for further explorations, experiments and developments before we can regard the question, Gold vs. No Gold, as one entirely closed. Our readers at present, will be inclined, from the preponderance of testimony, to favor the views of the no gold party, and for this reason only—that in spite of all the talk, all the "new and valuable discoveries," all "rich gulch diggings," and "lodes of paying quartz," they see no evidences of the arrival on the frontier of any large quantity of the precious metal. If gold is so abundant in Pike's Peak, why, they will ask, is it not more abundant in our markets? If so many fortunes have been made, why have all their acquaintances missed the mark? Another season may furnish a satisfactory answer, but for the present he would be a bold man who would undertake to start anew the outward emigration, from this point at least.

### WAR IN EUROPE.

It is possible that the prognostications of those most intimately acquainted with European affairs are all wrong, and that peace between the leading Powers will be religiously observed; but if appearances may be trusted, the prospect of a long and fierce struggle will, in spite of all the efforts of diplomacy, be speedily realized. At this distance from the scene of action, and with our limited acquaintance with the causes of strife, we are but indifferent prophets of what will take place in political, military and diplomatic circles on the Continent; but aware of the determination of the people of Italy, of the traditionary policy of the Court of Vienna, and of the persistence of Garibaldi in the course that he has marked out, we do not see how the complications of the day are to be unraveled without a resort to arms. A stray shot on the battle-field, or a stiletto in the camp, may put Garibaldi where even ... [illegible] ... by the Neapolitan forces against which he is ... [illegible] ... poned. A revolution in Hungary or Vienna, giving Austria full employment at home, and assuring the Italians of their perfect liberty to consummate their work in their own good time, may put a new face on existing affairs; but as long as Garibaldi threatens and as long as the old Austrian policy is not disavowed, the fear that Naples and Rome may be revolutionized, that Austria will resist the setting up of popular governments therein, and that France and Sardinia will repel Austrian interference with Peninsular affairs, and thus open anew and with greater fury the war of 1859, must be ever present. That Garibaldi will recede and give up his position in Calabria, and the work to which his life is devoted, is impossible; and that the Emperor Francis will permit Naples to be revolutionized, and Rome to be delivered from the temporal power of the Pope, without a struggle as of life and death, is more improbable still. War, then, is but a question of time, depending upon the rapidity of Garibaldi's advance and the success with which his arms are crowned.

We need not point out to our readers the interest which this country has in the solution of present European difficulties. The perpetual fear that war will break out, nowhere so keenly felt as in the money markets of London and Paris, chills enterprise, checks manufactures, promotes distrust and agitates the markets. Capital is held with a nervous grasp, and no man ventures a day beyond the point to which his vision carries him. The effect is felt even here. With the certainty that there will be scarcity abroad which we only can relieve, our grain and provision markets are, if not dull, uncertain and dangerous. With the further certainty of a short crop of cotton, that great staple is on the decline. With securities that are unquestioned, American credit is not restored. Either reliable assurance of peace, or war openly declared, is needed. The first would give certainty to trade and a filip to credit; while the latter, disastrous to cotton, would put up the prices of our great staples to a point not touched since the peace of Villa Franca was announced. We shall not wait long for one or the other to come.

### SOUTH CAROLINA SAVING THE UNION.

Hon. B. F. Perry, a well known politician of South Carolina, has written a second letter strongly reprobating the disunion schemes to which Keitt, Boyce and others of like kidney are committed. We do not care to print the letter entire, but content ourselves with such extracts as show its animus and the reasons which should impel all Southern men to "hold fast that which is good." Referring to the John Brown raid and the meetings held subsequent to Brown's death, in which his action was approved, Mr. Perry says:

"Whenever there is sufficient evidence before the country to induce the Southern States to believe that the non-slaveholding States have *generally adopted* the fiendish doctrines set forth in the addresses and resolutions at the John Brown sympathizing public meetings, I am for disconnecting at once, and forever, all political ties which unite us, as one people, with the Northern States. But I feel and know that such sentiments are now utterly repudiated by the whole Democratic party North, as well as by the entire Union or Bell and Everett party, and a large portion of the Black Republican party, composing, perhaps, nine-tenths of the Northern people. Believing this, as I most sincerely do, I am a Union man till the contrary offers, or until I see an overt act of treason against the Constitution and the South by those who control the Federal Government. I am unwilling to break up the Union on an uncertainty. I will take no counsel from base fear or cowardly apprehensions."

That scare-crow being disposed of, Mr. Perry sets forth the victories that the South and Slavery have gained in the Union, so truthfully and so concisely that we do not see how those whom he addresses can fail to be convinced that in the Federal Government, and the so-called Democratic party, they have a brace of friends upon whose good offices for the extension and perpetuation of human bondage, they may always rely:

"Have we any such causes at present for breaking up the Government and dissolving the Union. Since the formation of our Government nine slave States have been added to the Confederacy, viz., Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas and Texas. No slave State has ever been excluded from the Federal Union. The Federal Government has recently declared that the people of every new State shall decide for themselves whether they will have or prohibit slavery. The odious Missouri restriction, sanctioned by a Southern President, with Mr. Calhoun in his Cabinet, has been repealed, and in favor of slavery. The Federal Government with a Northern President at its head, has passed a fugitive slave law within a few years past. This law has been enforced by all the powers of the Federal Government. Through their Judiciary the Government has declared that the citizens of the Slaveholding States have the same right to move with their slaves into a Territory that the citizens of the non-slaveholding States have to move their with their property. The Federal Government has declared that Congress has no right to pass any law prohibiting Slavery in the Territories, and that the Territorial Governments have no such power. What more do we want? Where is the analogy between our present grievances and those of our forefathers, who separated from the British Throne, and established the American Republic?"

While we have no doubt that Mr. Perry will succeed in knocking Keitt's plans in the head, we fear, so forcibly does he present the wrongs which the North has endured, that he will excite the spirit of disunion here. Had he told the whole story—the impediments which have been put in the way of the development of Northern industry; the insults and injuries which are heaped upon Northern men in the South; the success which has been achieved in the re-opening of the African Slave Trade; the glaring, notorious, undeniable facts of Southern usurpation in Kansas; the unequal distribution of the favors and the patronage of the Federal Government; the corruptions at Washington, as well-known as flagrant, whereby Northern men have been bribed to the support of Southern measures; the Southern lust for Territory, no matter how to be acquired, over which slavery may be extended?—had Mr. Perry set these things forth as cogently and forcibly as he has the other matters of national concern to which his attention was directed, his letter would have proved a most potent disunion document—potent in the North, where fealty to the Union is a principle never forgotten. His missive would have been like the Irishman's gun, deadly at each end.

But regardless of his errors and omissions, we are glad that Mr. Perry has written, not because we fear that the threats of disunion amount to any more to-day than at any time these half-dozen years past, but because his words will reassure a few hundred timid souls in the North who fear, every time a leaf rustles or a twig snaps, that the Union and with it American freedom and civilization, is going to everlasting smash. To them we commend the proofs that the Union will not be dissolved. They are irrefragible.

### Terrible Calamity at Toledo—Three Persons Burned to Death and Two Fatally Injured in a Catholic Orphan Asylum.

Early Wednesday morning last, a wooden building connected with the Catholic Orphan Asylum, Toledo, was entirely consumed by fire. Twelve persons were sleeping in the building, and three of the twelve, a servant and two children, perished in the flames, and one other child was burned so badly that it will not probably recover; and one Sister fell from the building and so injured her spine that she will not probably recover. The remains of those burned were all found near together, and presented a horrid spectacle.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—C. E. Crandall, Esq., editor of the Urbana *Union*, writes to the editor of the Freeport *Journal* stating that the Democratic candidate for the Senate of that District, had stated in a recent speech "that the Captain and sixteen of the rank and file of the Freeport Wide Awakes, had taken off their caps and capes and left the organization after reading Seward's speech," and asks if such is the fact. To this the Freeport *Journal* replies, that "not a single Wide Awake in the Freeport Company, has gone over to the enemy, or 'thrown off cap and cape,' while four or five of the "Giants," have left that organization and *joined the Wide Awakes*—among them one of their officers."

OTTAWA AND LA SALLE COUNTY.—The Ottawa *Free Trader* learns unofficially that the returns will show a population of about 45,000, in the county (La Salle,) and 7,450 in the city of Ottawa, distributed as follows: Ottawa, north side of the river, about 6,500. South Ottawa, south side, about 1,050. Total population, about 7,550.

☞ The population of Racine, according to the census, is 7,832. This entitles Racine to be called the second city in Wisconsin.

— The Harrisburg ... [illegible] ... tional Union Bell-Everett-barter-and-sale-party in Pennsylvania.

## THE CAMPAIGN.

### LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

### LET THE BALL ROLL!

#### GOOD NEWS FROM EGYPT.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

ULLIN, PULASKI CO., Sept. 1st, 1860.

This has been a glorious day for our little village. No longer can it be said that the Democracy of Lower Egypt is impregnable. The spell that has bound us is broken. The falsehoods which have hitherto mislead us have been exposed, and we are freemen now and Republicans, and will be such to the end of the chapter.

For some days past our citizens have been making preparations to raise a Republican pole. This afternoon the work was consummated, and there it stands near the railroad station, a hundred and twenty feet in air—a true emblem of the great Lincoln—with one of the finest flags we have ever seen, floating from its summit, displaying in large letters the names of our noble standard-bearers. Many hands lightened the labors of the day, and the presence and cheers of fair women filled all hearts with enthusiasm.

The evening has been spent in listening to addresses delivered by Dr. Arter, J. F. McCartney and J. Collins. They are all fearless defenders of our cause. A club was organized and some fifty members secured, in a precinct which polls only seventy-five votes. Nor is this the only one in Egypt equally strong on our side, but all are being revolutionized, and Pulaski county will soon be as completely Republican as any in the State. The cheers that are now making the night rejoice is but one of the many witnesses of the great triumph that awaits us in November next. Yours, REPUBLICAN.

#### BANNER PRESENTATION AT ST. CHARLES.

[Special Dispatch to the Press and Tribune.]

ST. CHARLES, ILL., Sept. 4, 1860.

Last evening I had the pleasure of witnessing one of the most imposing sights I ever saw in connection with "election times."

The young ladies of this place, favorable to the cause of Republicanism, a few days since went to work and "got up" a flag with some $50, which was presented by them last evening to the "St. Charles Wide Awakes." At 7½ o'clock the young ladies, 62 in number, met at the residence of Hon. J. F. Farnsworth, whence they were escorted by 126 of the St. Charles Wide Awakes, under the command of Capt. F. H. Bowman, and 60 of the Geneva Wide Awakes under the command of Capt. Adams, through the principal streets of the city, to the public squares, where preparations had been made for the occasion. This is not the entire strength of either of these companies. The procession by torch-light, with banners, flags, transparencies &c. would of itself have been a beautiful sight, but the most charming feature was the 62 maidens dressed in a very neat uniform, headed by two of the number bearing the flag. On arriving at the square, it was found there was such an immense concourse of people that it was with difficulty the officers could clear the track to make way for the ladies to be escorted to the stand; for in addition to the majority of the people of the city, multitudes had poured in from the country, and from neighboring towns, in wagons, carriages, buggies, on horseback and on foot, proving conclusively how much interest the people take in the cause of Republicanism and Freedom. After some little time however the track was cleared, the ladies with an escort of "torches," ascended the platform and in behalf of the "Republican young ladies," Miss M. A. Wheeler, made a very pretty and suitable speech, presenting the flag to the St. Charles Wide Awakes, in behalf of whom Hon. J. F. Farnsworth, returned thanks in a short but very appropriate speech. Tremendous applause followed, after which Mr. Farnsworth addressed the vast multitude, directing his remarks chiefly to that class who are misguided and duped by the leaders of the Democratic party, and are made to believe, that the Republican party is aristocratic and seeks to oppress the laboring man. He told some truths which one would suppose would open the eyes of every Irish Democrat on the ground unless hopelessly blind.

John M. Waite Esq., was then vociferously called for and addressed the meeting in a very eloquent speech, alluding to the greatness and importance of the work in which the Wide Awakes are engaged, and complimenting the ladies by whose efforts this meeting had been convened.

B. B. Wells, Esq., of Geneva, was also compelled to take the floor, but in a very gentlemanly manner begged to be excused from making a speech on account of the lateness of the hour. The audience were greatly disappointed, for Wells is one of the best Republicans in the County.

A song was called for, when H. G. Lumbard's Glee Club appeared on the platform, and sung the "Star Spangled Banner," as they know how, and every Republican, man, woman and child, joined in the chorus, and sung it over and over again until it made the welkin ring, and every Democrat quake in his boots. Thus the meeting closed.

Kane county will roll up a majority for "Honest Old Abe," that will astonish the Union. R. E. PUBLICAN.

#### MASSAC COUNTY.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

METROPOLIS, MASSAC CO., ILL., Aug. 30, 1860.

Our county has thus far been neglected by the speakers and canvassers of the Republican party, leaving us entirely to our own resources, and the result has been our people have never had an opportunity of hearing the position of the Republicans explained. Last evening we were favored with an able address by W. W. Danenhower, Esq., of your city. The people, without regard to party predilections turned out to hear him, and were highly entertained with his presentation of true Republican principles and his showing up the ridiculous assertions of the Democracy in regard to Abolitionism, negro equality disunion, etc. A few more such speeches is all that is needed to open the eyes of our people; and we trust the constituted authorities will see that we are not neglected.

We have a Lincoln and Hamlin Club organized here of fifty members. Tilghman Roby, President, and A. H. Morfitt, Secretary. We have a pole upon which floats to the breeze the stars and stripes, and a streamer with the names of our gallant standard-bearers. We are busily engaged distributing documents and expect, if the proper aid is afforded us, to poll at least 75 votes in this precinct and from 250 to 300 votes in the county. There are at least 150 German voters in this county, many of them are with us, but a good German speaker is what they need to rally the entire force to the support of our ticket. In 1856 Fremont had 5 votes and in 1858 Miller had 19 votes in the county.

Yours in the cause of freedom, MASSAC.

#### FROM LOWER EGYPT.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

GOLCONDA, Pope Co., Ill., Aug. 31, 1860.

Last evening our good people were favored with a three hours' speech from W. W. Danenhower, Esq., of your city. The Court House was crowded with an attentive audience, anxious to hear the principles of the Republican party discussed, and their true position demonstrated, the majority of them never having had such an opportunity before. The outrageous denunciations of the Democracy of negro equality, &c., were fully met, and the old line Whigs and free soil Democrats convinced that the Republican party are occupying the position upon the slavery question, that the great light of the Democratic and Whig parties of the past stood upon, and we *straight out* Republicans are delighted that our people have at last been favored with a true exposition of our principles, and anticipate great good will result from it. We are sadly in need of speakers in this county, we have about 250 German voters who only need our principles explained in their own language to make good Republicans of them.

Can't you send us speakers? We are distributing documents and doing all we can to disseminate our principles, but have no one to answer and defend us against the base misrepresentations of our opponents. If the proper exertions are made we can poll from 300 to 500 votes in this county; but if left to our own resources our vote will probably be about 250. Fremont had eleven votes in Pope county, and Miller 23 votes in 1858 for State Treasurer. So you can see that we are progressing in old benighted POPE.

#### LOGAN (d. w.) IN A NEW CHARACTER.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

FRANKLIN CO., ILL., Sept. 3, 1860.

An attempt, and a successful one, too, was made last Wednesday night, in the town of Benton, by the Polygamy Democracy to muzzle the press. The facts are as follows: A prominent lawyer of Benton, Mr. S. K. [illegible], became very much disgusted at the corruptions of the Democratic party, and resolved to withdraw his name from the Democratic Club, and did so, and gave his reasons for it, which greatly riled some of the politicians around Benton. Messrs. Sellers & Brother, who have been publishing a Democratic paper at Benton, resolved on the same course, and in future were determined to devote the columns of their paper to the cause of Republicanism. They had their type all set, and the proof sheet struck, with Lincoln and Hamlin and the State ticket at the head, and were just in the act of going to press, when John A. Logan (d. w.) arrived in town, learned what was going on, and at once headed a small band and proceeded to the office of Sellers & Brother, in mob style, and, as their leader, Captain D. W. commenced trying to persuade them to return to the Democratic party; but finding them determined, he became desperate, and heaped all the bitter invective contained in his dirty vocabulary upon the unoffending editors. He swore that they should not publish a Republican paper in that town. Said they were scoundrels and d——d rascals and that he intended to stop the concern. The editors became alarmed lest they would mob them, and destroy their press, and after abuse would not avail, the chief of the mob concluded to buy out the press, which he did at a reduced price, and now it is in the hands of the mobocracy of Franklin, and will henceforth be devoted to disseminating the doctrines of (d. w.) Polygamy Logan. I suppose the paper will be henceforth edited by some three or four of the posse, and [illegible] of this mob war. When I get a copy I will forward it to your office, and after inspecting it, please hand it over to the museum to be kept as an Egyptian curiosity, presented by a FARMER.

### MOVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE.

HON. W. L. GOGGIN ON ABRAHAM LINCOLN.—Hon. William L. Goggin, one of the most distinguished sons of old Virginia, and a life long friend of Henry Clay, in an address at a Bell and Everett meeting at Petersburgh, in that State, spoke as follows of Abraham Lincoln:

During the whole course of my connection with him in the House of Representatives, I must say that I have ever known him to be a gentleman. He is not what the Breckinridge party insinuate him to be. I wish to do justice on all sides. [Cheers.] If you want to know who Mr. Lincoln is, go and ask S. A. Douglas, with whom he stumped every county in the State of Illinois. [Cheers.] Yes, go ask Mr. Douglas whether Abe Lincoln is a rail-splitter or not. [Loud laughter.] Ask him whether he is a Democratic *mauler* or not. [Continued laughter and cries of "Good!"] It was my good fortune while I was a member of the House of Representatives to be on a Committee with him. I was chairman, and I will say that no man on that Committee worked more industriously than he did. He is a man of a high order of talent, and when he spoke no man was listened to by those who were in that House as visitors with more apparent satisfaction. His private as well as public character was free from stain or blemish."

On the question of the dissolution of the Union, Mr. Goggin said: "There would be no danger of a dissolution of the Union, no matter who was elected President."

—Philadelphia, on Saturday evening last, seems to have been given up to Republican meetings. One of these was at the raising of a Lincoln flag-staff in the Sixth Ward, at the corner of Second and Arch streets. The People's Campaign Club, the Continentals, and the Sixth Ward were present with music, torches and fire-works. The windows of the houses about were filled with a brilliant array of feminine beauty, and the scene was inspiriting in the extreme. Addresses were made by the Hon. E. Joy Morris, William Moran, J. B. Harding, J. M. Kennedy, Mr. Newport, and Mr. Littler, of Iowa. The second of the meetings referred to was held by the Republicans of the Eighteenth Ward, at the corner of Frankfort road and Belgrade street. Addresses were made by the Hon. John P. Verree, Thos. K. Finletter, and the Hon. Charles Gilpin. In the course of the evening five Clubs, forming a torch-light procession, joined the meeting.

—A correspondent at Bethany, Pa., writes to the New York *Tribune* as follows:

"Yesterday was a glorious day for Republicans in Northern Pennsylvania. The Hon. P. G. Goodrich made a telling speech for the cause of Freedom, followed by Capt. Chas. Avery and Lieutenant Smith of the Wide Awake Battalion. In the evening, there was a grand parade of over 700 Wide Awakes, in full uniform, making one of the largest political gatherings in this part of the State. All hail! the Chicago nominees! All hail! a Republican victory!

—The Hon. Isaac N. Morris, of this State, has addressed a letter, through *Forney's Press*, to the Hon. J. L. Orr, of South Carolina. Morris is one of the men who voted for Mr. Orr for Speaker, and he tells him:

"I am in some measure responsible for the position you occupy before the country, and the influence you exert. I feel it is my right, no less than my duty, to protest against the alarming and dangerous sentiments you promulgate."

Mr. Soule, in a recent speech in Louisiana, claimed that Douglas, in regard to slavery, stood just where Calhoun stood in 1847, where Cobb and Buchanan have stood, and the whole Democracy of Georgia and South Carolina have stood. Mr. Soule's argument was intended to benefit Mr. Douglas in the South, but it will hardly help him in the North.

WHO WANTS TO BET ON NEW YORK?—A gentleman wishes to bet from $100 to $300 that the electoral vote of New York will be cast for Lincoln. The money is on deposit, waiting a taker. Walk up, gentlemen. The place of deposit will be given on application at our counting-room.—*Albany Journal.*

IN IMPUDENT LIE.—A paragraph is going the rounds of the Eastern papers to the effect that "on Monday evening Mr. Biegler, editor of the *Atlas*, the German Republican organ in Milwaukee, made a speech before the Ninth Ward Douglas Club, of that city, in which he renounced and denounced Black Republicanism, and announced his determination to support Douglas and the Democracy." Now we have the authority of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* for saying that there is no "Mr. Biegler" in Milwaukee that edits any paper; and that Mr. Domschke, the editor of the *Atlas* has never renounced or denounced Republicanism.

—Col. Thomas Florence, who is in Washington, is very much exasperated at the treatment he has received from Buchanan's postmaster and collector in Philadelphia; they having been doing everything to defeat him before the Convention as candidate for re-election to the House. Believing that the President is the cause of that unexpected opposition, the Colonel will resign his seat in the second session of the present Congress, thus leaving the Administration without a single friend in that body.

—A letter from Posey county (Indiana) states that Fremont only got 17 votes in the town of Mount Vernon, the county seat of Posey, while the Lincoln club now organized there counts 197 voters, without counting the Lincoln men who don't belong to the club.

—The Weekly *News* is the name of a right smart Republican paper recently started at Grandview, Spencer county, Indiana, by R. C. O'Neill.

—The Seymour *Times* (Indiana) says that the ladies of White Creek have signed a petition to Rev. Dr. Daily, the Douglas candidate for Congress in the Third District, not to attend the Camp Meeting in that vicinity this month. A very pleasant reputation he must have when the ladies have to petition him to stay away from religious meetings.

WON'T STICK.—The comers over to Douglas don't stick. The Milwaukee *News* having stated that Hon. Joseph Schrage of Sheboygan had gone over to Douglas, the Sheboygan *Times* answers by saying that Mr. Schrage is a whole hearted Republican, and will vote for Lincoln and Hamlin.

—James A. Scott, the Breckinridge candidate for Congress in the Seventh District of Indiana, returned home recently from a canvassing tour, the *Banner* of Greencastle says, and reports large accessions to the ranks of the faithful, that is, the Breckinridge men, wherever he has been.

CONNECTICUT.—The Breckinridgers having been left out in the cold in the recent Democratic Convention in that State, are waxing fierce at their discomfiture. The break in the ranks is now too wide to be healed, and the State is to be given up to Lincoln without a struggle. The Hartford *Times*, New Haven *Register* and New London *Star* are for open and unconditional war. Says the *Times*:

"The responsibility shall rest precisely where it belongs, and the Democracy of this State will take care that the pretended Douglas, but really Lincoln, managers who controlled the convention, shall be stamped with their full share of the responsibility through all their future history.

"It is now understood that this Lincoln policy is indorsed by Mr. Douglas; he has declared (and it is announced that this can be proved) that he prefers rather than to have his friends unite with the Breckinridge men, that Lincoln should carry the day—adding, 'that it will give us the *organization* in 1864.'"

The *News* and *Post* (Douglas) make no terms with the Breckinridgers.

The Norwich *Aurora* denounces the convention, but sticks to Douglas.

The Bridgeport *Farmer* commends the *Times*, but shows no colors.

The *Times* publishes a call for a Breckinridge mass meeting, at New Haven, on the 12th inst.

COULDN'T STAND IT ANY LONGER.—Thos. S. Morrison, Esq., a young but prominent and influential citizen of Chester, Randolph county, Ills., heretofore a Douglasite, has given in his adhesion to Lincoln and Yates, and taken the stump for Republicanism.

—HON GEORGE C. BATES of Detroit addressed a large and enthusiastic Republican meeting at Binghamton, New York, on the 30th ult. The New York papers speak of Mr. Bates's efforts in the highest terms.

—The Rochester *Democrat* states that one *hundred* voters, nearly all Germans, in the town of Groveland, Livingston county, who formerly voted the Democratic ticket, declare their intention of voting for Honest Old Abe. So it is everywhere.

JUDGE BARTLEY ON DAVID TOD.—Judge Bartley made a political speech at Wooster, Ohio, on the 28th ult., wherein he spoke thus flatteringly of his fellow Democrat, David Tod, sometimes known as "Gov. Tod:"

"David Tod is well known to the people of this State as a gump-head and ignoramus. His egotism and vanity have made him a bore in private conversation; and his Munchausen stories connected with his mission to Brazil, in which he never fails to depict himself as a hero, have made him a fit subject of ridicule."

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.—The Democrats of the Herkimer and St. Lawrence District, New York, have nominated Henry G. Foote for Congress. Mr. Foote was formerly Secretary of an Insurance Company in this city, and at the time a furious Know Nothing.

UNION CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS IN WISCONSIN.—The Bellmen have nominated for Congress Robert Chandler, in the 1st District; B. F. Pixley, of the 2d District, and Richard Dart, of the 3d District; all of whom are Electors on the Bell-Everett ticket.

[illegible].—The Douglasites for some months past have been claiming Chief Justice Dixon of Wisconsin as being in favor of the election of the "Little Giant." To this claim the Portage City *Record* makes the following response:

"Chief Justice Dixon has been spending the past few days in town. He is in his wonted health and good spirits and *is going to vote for Lincoln*. This he told us flatly, and we publish it for the benefit of the Eastern presses which have published the false intelligence that he had declared for Douglas."

—The New York *Day Book* tells of two of Douglas's supporters who were converted to Breckinridge men by an interview with Douglas at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in that city. They informed him of the terms of union likely to be adopted in that State, when Mr. Douglas denounced them *openly and vehemently*. They replied, "Why, Mr. Douglas, your advice would certainly give the State to Lincoln." "*Then let it. It will give us the organization in 1864*," was Mr. Douglas's reply.

—"An old Democrat," in the Boston *Post*, urges a union of all the anti-Republican factions upon the venerable Levi Lincoln of Worcester for Governor. Gov. Lincoln is now 84 years of age.

OHIO—FILLMORE MEN GOING FOR "OLD ABE."—The St. Clairsville (Belmont Co.) *People's Campaigner* contains the following, and it tells its own story:

We, the undersigned, citizens and voters of Warren Township, not having a choice in 1856 between Fremont and Buchanan, supported Mr. Fillmore. We now have a very decided choice between Lincoln and Douglas, and have decided to vote for "Honest Old Abe." Thacker, Locchary, Pearman and the 30th of June ticket.

J. W. Frasier, W. Talbott, C. Davenport, M. D. King, Benj. Davenport, John D. Talbott, W. H. Seaman, Thomas Strahl, Thos. G. Baily, Jos. McKown, Thos. D. Lewis, Plummer J. Lyles, Moses Ferren, Peter Essminger, Wm. C. Deems, D. B. Edson, R. Burrough, P. Fowler, T. H. Dew, Jacob Hager, Zebulon W. Gill, L. D. Tillman, Charles Hays, John Merriman, Abraham Shepherd, Joseph Ramor, William Vancyock.

### Garibaldi's Movement toward Naples.

[Correspondence of the London News.]

AUGUST 9.—There they are on Neapolitan soil! After eleven long years of sorrow and despair, the national flag is hoisted again upon the misty tops of the Calabrian mountains. Yesterday, as the sun was setting, a south-west wind was driving dense clouds toward the Calabrian coast. A dark night was, therefore, announced—a night favorable to the bold enterprise so long meditated by the Italian hero of our times. The rays of the rising moon were not able to pierce the dense vapors of the atmosphere, and the whole tract of land which skirts the Sicilian gulf was wrapped in a dense veil of fog. At eight o'clock the General who was still on board the City of Aberdeen, gave his last orders to Major Missori, the noble fellow to whom Garibaldi is indebted for his life, which without Missori's courage would perhaps have been lost at Melazzo. Two men were asked to volunteer out of each company of one of the encamped brigades. Fifty *Carabinieri* of Genoa, twenty guides, and twenty of the engineer battalion and of the artillery were besides asked to join the select party, together with some English and French volunteers. The party on which thus devolved the honor of crossing the Faro and showing the way to Naples did not number more than 350 men. Major Missori was the officer in command, and had under his orders Majors Solomone and Nulla, of the general staff. At 8½ o'clock all the men were on board fishing boats and ready to sail. But here an unanimous complaint was heard among the ranks of the brigade. Those soldiers who were not of the envied number made most urgent requests to their officers to be allowed to share the fate of their comrades. I was indeed a moving sight to witness the grief of those who had been left behind, and to hear their appealing supplications. Order was, however, soon restored, for the sentiment of duty was uppermost in their hearts. Half past nine was pealing from the bell-tower of the Faro church, when the little expedition of the Italian patriots sailed amidst the surrounding darkness of the night. The moment was really an imposing one. Three hundred and fifty young men—the flower of Italy—were starting on the most audacious and dangerous enterprise of this wonderful campaign. I say the most dangerous, for the coasts of Calabria are manned by hundreds of guns, and its narrow sea is swarming with Neapolitan men of war. The party had scarcely reached the middle of the gulf when it was known here that it had been directed by Garibaldi to surprise or storm the Fort of Cavallo, which nearly faces Faro Point, and stands upon a rocky hillock which skirts the coast. A signal had been agreed upon to inform Garibaldi of the safe landing of the expedition. I will not attempt to describe the anxious expectation of that long, long hour. Ten thousand men were waiting there to know the fate which was in store for their noble companions. At last a faint light appeared along the opposite shore. God be praised, the expedition had landed in Calabria! But half an hour had scarcely elapsed when the rattle of musketry was brought to this shore through the fresh breath of the sea. A few more musket shots, and all was silence and mystery again. In less than an hour, however, a messenger arrived from Maj. Missori, confirming the successful landing of our friends, and explained the cause of the firing. The expedition was nearly touching the opposite shore, when one of the boats, either drifting with the current, or intentionally, separated from it and went toward Villa San Giovanni. In that boat were the few Frenchmen and Englishmen who had joined the expedition. As they did not know the coast and had not been made acquainted with Garibaldi's orders to Missori, they landed close to a Neapolitan battery. Although the night was dark the sentries of the battery saw the boat approach and gave the alarm, speedily followed by a discharge of musketry and a cannon shot. Two men were wounded, but this was not the worst, for they were obliged to sail back as quickly as possible. By the time this unfortunate accident happened Major Missori had proceeded with his men on the road toward Forte del Cavallo. But suddenly hearing the report of a gun and the rattling of musketry, and not being able to explain it, he thought that the surprise of the garrison of Forte del Cavallo had become a matter of total impossibility. Major Missori therefore took the path of the mountains. Nothing has been heard of them since, but we hope they are safe, and making their way through the districts of Calabria, which are waiting the moment to begin the revolution.

By this time the Neapolitan generals must be fully aware of the first landing of Garibaldi's forces, but no important movement that we know of has yet taken place on the other side of the Straits. To-day, Gen. Clary was suddenly summoned to Naples by telegraph, and he left the command of the Citadel of Messina to Gen. Fergola, one of the most devoted adherents of the King, and therefore a most ardent adversary of liberal institutions. Two days ago we had at Messina an alarm caused by some Neapolitan soldiers who tried to desert. The poor fellows were shot at by their comrades of the outpost, and two were severely wounded, and two others made prisoners. The Garibaldini tried to cover their escape by discharging their muskets, but only one Neapolitan was lucky enough to reach the national camp. News has just come from Bronte that Gen. Bixio has shown the greatest firmness in restoring order and in putting down the outrages committed there by a band of ruffians who wanted to disgrace the spotless banner of Garibaldi. The ringleaders, about thirty in number, were shot in the square of the town. Martial law was beside proclaimed at Bronte, and disarmament ordered under penalty of death. A war-tax has also been imposed by Bixio on the city. Those who are always calling Garibaldi and his officers revolutionists of the most dangerous character, will, I hope, agree with your correspondent that they know how to maintain order and make law and life respected.

While Garibaldi is thus busy preparing to invade Calabria with an army of 20,000 men, the Neapolitan cruisers are steaming up and down the Strait, as if they had resigned themselves to play the part of passive lookers on. What is still more strange is that they do not even intercept one of the numerous boats which are continually taking arms and ammunition to the other side of the Strait. Members of the national committees of Calabrian towns and villages arrive here every hour of the day in the teeth of the Neapolitan fleet. I have just spoken with one of these gentlemen, and he told me that as soon as Garibaldi himself has set foot on the Neapolitan continent the whole of the country will rise at the cry of "Long live the Dictator! Long live Victor Emmanuel! Down with the Bourbons!"

AUGUST 11.—Garibaldi's head quarters have been established here since yesterday, or, to speak more correctly, have been established at the lighthouse of the Strait. But now and then, especially during the night, he goes on board the City of Aberdeen. Last night the Neapolitan men-of-war which are cruising in these waters were continually exchanging signals by means of colored rockets. If I am rightly informed, this did not prevent the sailing of fresh expeditions. I am told that in spite of a bright moon, a party of 80 men was safely landed between the villages of Azzerello and Villa San Giovanni. A second landed at Cannemiele. A third, of about 150 men, was equally successful in reaching the opposite coast at Finmara Zacherella, between Alta Finmara and Cannetello. All these expeditions, if this really occurred, had no fight to sustain with the Neapolitans. Judging from these small drafts of men, Garibaldi's plan is to collect an army little by little, rouse Calabria, and then proceed to Naples. I say it seems, for it is very difficult to know what Garibaldi's plans really are. I have been told that even Generals Sirtori and Hebert—the first the chief of his staff, the second a most able adviser in military matters—are not fully acquainted with the plans of the Dictator. There are people who still persist in believing that all this Faro bustle is a mere feint to induce the enemy to collect the whole of his forces in Calabria, and that he then means to steam off to the Gulf of Salerno, and land there. Other suppositions are afloat, but, as I told you, nobody knows the inmost thoughts of Garibaldi.

Frenchmen are always liable to get into scrapes. Their glorious vanity is so great, and I hasten to add, their courage so undaunted and even rash, that when they smell powder they must embark in the most daring enterprises. I have been told that last night a party of twenty Frenchmen who are making war *on their own steer*, without Garibaldi's command, got hold of a fishing boat, and, armed to the teeth, attempted to land on the opposite shore. A discharge of musketry had, however, the effect of quenching their ardor, and one of them was severely wounded in the breast. On their hastening to reach this shore, they met a Neapolitan man-of-war, which at first seemed disposed to send them to the bottom. She did not, however, fire at them, so that they were able to return to the Faro. Garibaldi, on hearing the report of this foolish attempt, said that it was mere braggadocio.

At last we have received news from our friends who first touched the Calabrian shore. I hear that, after having marched the whole of the night, Major Missori met a column of Neapolitan troops who seemed disposed to dispute his passage. Missori is a man who never counts the enemies he meets, and he went boldly to attack them. The fight was hard and long on both sides, but at last the Neapolitans gave way. Missori had six wounded, and left [illegible] who fell into the hands of the Neapolitans. These men had the barbarity to take the poor fellow to Reggio, in spite of the advice of the surgeon, who told them he would die on the way. Such was really the case, and I hear that if the wounded prisoner had been left at Villa San Giovanni his life would have been spared. From this fact we may infer that the Neapolitans are not changed, and that they intend to carry on a war of extermination. You may depend upon it that they will get the worst of it. When the Neapolitans retired, Major Missori was allowed to march with his men on Aspromonte, a small village which, as its name indicates, stands on the top of a mountain, and I hear that they are still there. In the course of yesterday they were joined by 150 Calabrian insurgents, all inhabitants of Villa San Giovanni. All the men able to carry a musket, and even some women, have left Santo Steffano to join them. It may, therefore, be said that the revolution has already begun in Calabria. This will increase the difficulties of the Neapolitan army, which will thus be obliged to keep its ground in a hostile country. A rumor is current in the camp this evening that an agent of the Neapolitan Court has been arrested. It appears that this man was dispatched here to assassinate Garibaldi, and that he was caught while loitering about the lighthouse of the Faro. I am not in a position to state whether there is any truth or not in this report, but what is certain to my mind is, that to perpetrate such a crime would be very difficult indeed, surrounded as the General is by devoted officers. I had just written so much when I heard the fact confirmed by an officer, who saw the prisoner while he was on the point of being taken to Messina. He is a man about forty, and a Calabrian by birth. The rascal will be brought before a court-martial, and if his guilt is proved, he will, I hear, be executed to-morrow or the day after.

AUGUST 11.—Nothing of importance has occurred to-day. Garibaldi is always at the Faro, busily engaged in manning vessels and boats, collecting troops and erecting new batteries. Major Missori's squadre has been greatly increased, and it is stated that it numbers already 1,500 good fighting men. This evening we saw large fires lit up on the ridges which are above the forts of Scylla and Del Cavallo, and over the villages of Villa San Giovanni and Gallico. They are signals that Missori makes to the General from the Calabrian side of the Strait. To-morrow the packet starts for England, and I shall not fail to add a postscript to my letter if there is any news of importance.

AUGUST 12—Morning.—An attack on the Fort of Scylla was probably made last night by Missori's party, which now numbers 2,000 men, for about 10:30 a brisk firing was heard in that direction, and it lasted till 1:45. The heavy boom of artillery and the rattle of musketry were distinctly heard through the stillness of a splendid moonlight night. At the first shot heard, the alarm trumpet sounded from the citadel, but no bombardment has yet taken place. When the action began on the extreme point of the Gulf at Fort Scylla, the Neapolitan cruisers fired rockets every moment, steaming up and down the gulf. They did not, however, fire against Garibaldi's batteries of Faro Point, or on the boats, which I hear were conveying more armed expeditions to the Calabrian coast. It is stated that the landing of those expeditions, protected by the darkness of the evening—the moon did not rise till half past twelve o'clock—was successfully effected at three different points of the opposite coast. What is certain is that as soon as the sun set bonfires were distinctly seen all along the ridges above the Calabrian villages of Villa San Giovanni and Gallico. No doubt those fires were lighted either by Missori's party or by the Calabrian squadre, which has hoisted the flag of the national cause. If Missori has succeeded in capturing the Fort of Scylla, Garibaldi will be able to master the strait, and the landing of the whole of his army can be accomplished in comparative safety. Whether this is the case I shall be able to tell you in my next letter.

### The "Free Negro" in Maryland.

[From the Baltimore Exchange, Sept. 1.]

On the 6th of November next, the day of the Presidential election, the voters of Baltimore, St. Mary's, Calvert, Howard, Kent, Worcester, Somerset, Talbot, Queen Anne's, Prince George's and Charles Counties will be called upon to express their sentiments on the enactment of the legislature known as the "Free Negro Law," which provides for the control and management of the free colored population inhabiting the same. We give below a synopsis of the law:

SEC. 1. Provides that the commissioners of the counties named shall appoint three commissioners in each election district, to control and manage the free colored population.

2. The commissioners meet on the 1st of December, and adjourn from day to day, or to any named day.

3. The constables of the districts to bring all the free negroes of the district before the commissioners.

4. That the negroes shall then be notified that unless they shall hire themselves to some industrious and respectable citizen by the year, *they shall be sold at public sale to the highest bidder for the term of one year.*

5. That if the negroes do not produce before the 1st of January a note or bond, as evidence that they have hired for the year, *on that day they are to be exposed to public sale to the highest bidder.*

6. All children of free negroes, between the age of 4 and 12, shall be indentured to some citizen; males until they are 21; and females until they are 30.

7. The issues of said hired or bound females to be bound out in like manner.

8. A negro hired or bound under the provisions of this act, that shall "refuse to serve faithfully," or run away, *shall be sold for life*, the proceeds to go into the public school fund.

9. A fund shall be provided for the support old and disabled negroes, and for females and their children who may be unable to hire, the said fund to be raised from the wages of those who shall hire themselves, as well as from the wages of those the commissioner hire.

10. The commissioners shall collect all the money due to the negroes for their labor, and deduct therefrom "all the expenditures attending the operation of this act, including attorney's and clerk's fees, constable's, auctioneer's and commissioners' charges," and the amount necessary to support those incapable of being hired or bound under the provisions of this act, and the balance shall be distributed among the free negroes, "in the judgment and discretion" of the county commissioners.

11. The name, age and sex of free negroes to be recorded.

12, 13 and 14, Provide for the fees to be paid to constables, auctioneers, State's attorney and clerks.

15. The District Commissioners to be allowed each two dollars per day for each day employed, and not to exceed thirty days each year.

16. Negroes possessed in their own right of $150 of assessed property to be exempt from the provisions of the law, and $50 additional assessed property for each child will exempt such children from the provisions thereof.

17. The law to be accepted or rejected at the Presidential election.

18. Sheriffs of the counties shall give notice of the same.

19. Judges and clerks of election to make returns, &c.

20. The counties included are St. Mary's, Calvert, Howard, Kent, Baltimore, Worcester, Somerset, Talbot, Queen Anne's, Prince George's and Charles.

### The Alleged Poisoning Case at Cincinnati.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 5th.]

Our readers are familiar with the statement published in last Monday morning's *Gazette*, concerning the supposed poisoning of John McCord by his wife.

Professor Wayne, who was delegated to examine the stomach, announced his readiness to report yesterday afternoon; and last evening, at eight o'clock, he met the Coroner and his jury, and reported the result of his investigation. He stated that he had cut open the stomach and made a careful and thorough examination, but could find no traces of any kind of poison. He found the mucous membrane very much corrugated, and the stomach contracted, and, in his opinion, McCord's death might have been caused by an old chronic disease.

Dr. O. E. Newton, George Schneider and John McCord were sworn, but nothing was deduced to show that deceased had come to his death by poison.

VERDICT.

The jury, after a short absence, returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by paralytic convulsions or passive apoplexy.

### The Madness in Texas.

Salem witchcraft never run into greater excesses than the fever about Abolitionism is now producing in Texas. The idea that there is any conspiracy among Northern white men to create a rising of the negroes, has as yet had no such foundation in proof as to cause it to be entertained for a moment. The people of Texas, however, have got it into their heads, and Judge Lynch presides throughout Texas land without rhyme or reason. Not only Northern, but Southern men find it unsafe to travel in that region. That there is a conspiracy there is no doubt, but it comes probably from some ruffian borderers, who have raised the cry of Northern anti-slavery to cover their acts of rapine, fire and murder.—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

SCAN. MAG. IN CALIFORNIA.—The San Francisco correspondent of the New York *World*, gives the following bit of scandal:

The chief topic of town talk this week has been a case of scandal. The parties implicated are Duncan Perley, a well-known lawyer of San Francisco, (the same whose quarrel with Senator Broderick led to the fatal duel between the latter and Judge Terry,) and a Mrs. Fall, formerly of Cincinnati. Mr. Fall having become suspicious of his wife, followed her the other day to a disreputable house, and, in company with a friend, forced his way into a room therein, where he found her in company with Perley. Both Perley and the husband drew their pistols, but before either was discharged, Perley suddenly rushed from the room, and into the street, leaving behind him his entire suit of apparel with arms, pocket book, $200 in money, and valuable papers, and after running a block or two took refuge in a livery stable, where he procured a carriage and buffalo robe, and rode off.

Mr. and Mrs. Fall it appears are not to be separated, but expect to leave for the East by steamer on Tuesday next.

FRACAS BETWEEN VIRGINIA POLITICIANS.—A correspondent of the Baltimore *Exchange* says:

"A fight took place at Christiansburgh, Montgomery county, in this State, a few days ago, between the Hon. Henry A. Edmundson, and Walter L. Staples, Esq., a prominent lawyer of that county. The parties were engaged in the discussion of some political topic, when Mr. Edmundson gave the lie to Staples, whereupon the latter struck Mr. E. A conflict ensued, but the parties were separated before any injury was done. No farther difficulty was apprehended, the matter being in a fair way of adjustment through the aid of mutual friends, when our informant left the scene of conflict. Mr. Staples is the Whig or opposition elector for this electoral district. Both parties have, heretofore, been on the most intimate terms."

DEMOCRACY TRYING TO BUY PENNSYLVANIA.—The Buchanan Democracy are endeavoring, in regard to Pennsylvania, to repeat the old game of 1856. A meeting was held in this city last Saturday, at which were assembled some wealthy Democrats, and one hundred thousand dollars were contributed to carry the State election in Pennsylvania next month. We are under the impression that Pennsylvania cannot be bought this time for a Democracy of which she has had such a bitter experience as the last four years have given her. [illegible] ... principle, and that leads them to the support of Lincoln.—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

### First Firing of the Great Floyd Gun.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

OLD POINT COMFORT, (VA.) Wednesday, Aug. 29.

The curiosity of the Artillery officers, and of the guests at Old Point, was gratified yesterday by the first firing of the great "Floyd" Gun, of which I have before spoken. The first shell, weighing 360 pounds, was thrown fifteen hundred and forty yards at an angle of five degrees—and striking the sand, bounded seven hundred and fifty yards further. The charge of powder was twenty pounds. The second shell, weighing 328 pounds, was thrown something upwards of four miles on the water, at an angle of forty degrees, and with a charge of twenty-five pounds of powder. The powder with which this gun is fired is in grains of about one inch cube. The report is not so loud as that made by the ten-inch guns on the ramparts, but the whistling of the shell through the air is terrific. The shell thrown upon the water was forty-two seconds in the air before striking. The "Floyd" Gun is pronounced a success, and there seems to be no doubt it will reach a range of six or eight miles. It weighs 49,099 lbs., and costs in its casting $10,000. Both the projector (Capt. Rodman) and the proprietor of the Pittsburgh foundry (Mr. Knapp) where the cannon was cast, are here superintending the firing of this monster Gun. The experiments are conducted by Capt. Dyer, of the Ordnance Department—one of the most experienced and scientific officers belonging to the army, and quite as accomplished a gentleman as he is an able officer.

Lieut. Boggs, a promising young officer, is preparing to test the "Floyd" shells by means of an ingenious telegraphic arrangement. As the shell passes the mouth of the cannon, it cuts a wire, which produces a current and sets in motion a pendulum at an instrument securely arranged under the the casement of the fort. The target, placed at a fixed distance, is covered with a series of wires, one of which must be cut by the shell when it strikes the target. The moment the second wire is cut the current is broken, and the pendulum instantly stops, marking the space through which it had passed during the time the shell was passing between the two wires.

### Threatened Famine in Natchitoches Parish, La.

[From the New Orleans True Delta, Aug. 30.]

The total failure of the corn and cotton crops in Natchitoches Parish is exciting the serious apprehensions of our fellow citizens there, and efficient measures are being adopted to avert the worst of all calamities, a famine, and to relieve the distress of those who are totally dependent upon the productions of the soil for the sustenance of life. In view of this distressing state of affairs, not only in Natchitoches, but in several other parishes of the State, a writer in the Natchitoches *Chronicle* proposes petitioning the Governor to convene the Legislature at an early day, for the purpose of appropriating funds to meet the exigency of the case. The writer says:

"The people of this portion of the State are now in utmost need of help from some source, to prevent a famine and its consequent miseries and death.

"Every day brings to our ears the distressing information of the blasting of the husbandman's hopes. Thousands of acres of grain have not yielded the seed planted. The forest crop of acorns and nuts is blasted and gone. The grass is dried and there is no hope for grain or meat for the year's supply being raised by our farmers. The cotton crop is ruined, except on the margin of the rivers and bayous and on the low lands. All the upland cotton is a failure, so the dependence on cotton to afford means to purchase corn and meat is lost to hundreds.

"In this alarming position I suggest that petitions be addressed by the people to the Governor of the State, requesting him to convene the Legislature without delay, for the purpose of appropriating funds to purchase corn and flour for the supply of the famishing people, under such regulations as their wisdom may decide on."

### That $25,000!

Charles Scheffer, our worthy State Treasurer, has left for Washington to receive the $25,000 appropriated to Minnesota as a back debt due from the General Government, and which was so handsomely pressed through Congress by our Representatives. $20,000 of this amount will be paid to Clark, Dodge & Co. for the interest on the State debt of $250,000, leaving $5,000 in the Treasury for other purposes. It looks now as though Minnesota was on the road to prosperity. Under Republican rule she is gradually recovering, and when Governor Ramsey leaves the Gubernatorial Chair, she will be entirely free from debt, and State orders will be worth par. Citizens! remember that all this will be accomplished under Republican rule.—*St. Paul Times.*

A MAN SWIMS EIGHT MILES AND SAVES HIS COMPANIONS.—In the letters published giving an account of Walker's last filibustering raid, the following tough story is related. Our readers can let it sink or swim just as suits them:

"On the day before yesterday we had an exciting scene, which has been the talk of two days. As we were near the Ruatan shore a boat was dispatched ashore on business by Gen. Walker. There were five men to pull and steer the boat. On attempting to return to the vessel the boat was capsized by a heavy sea breaking over her, and the men were left clinging to the boat's bottom six or eight miles from shore, and little hope of life. They at one time saw our vessel, and signalized her in various ways, but to no effect. One of the men, John J. Shirkey, of Delaware, proposed swimming to the vessel, and giving notice of the condition of his companions, and if possible have them relieved. He started out without clothes, and swam for the schooner. The sea was rather high, and often was he engulfed beneath its waves; yet he exerted himself manfully for the salvation of his companions, and nobly he succeeded. The first that was seen of him from the schooner was just as breakfast came on, and the cry, 'man overboard!' roused every man on board, all supposing that a man had fallen from our own vessel. A boat was immediately let down and sent to the swimming man—for he was still some distance from the schooner. On being taken on board, Shirkey gave us an account of the affair, stating that he left his companions about eight miles distant, clinging to the boat, which was bottom upward, and that they would continue to make signals, by waving a shirt, for as long a time as possible. The vessel was immediately put about in the direction from which Shirkey came, and in less than an hour came upon the boat and the four wrecked men. They had thrown off all their clothes, and had thus been exposed for five hours, without food to eat or water to drink, since the previous day. On being picked up and taken on board they were properly cared for, and were soon full of life and mingling with the general crowd."

### MISCELLANEOUS.

—The census taker in New Milford, Conn., found three old maids, each two years younger than she was ten years ago.

—The Montreal *Advertiser* says that A. M. Ross, Esq., the engineer who superintended the erection of the Victoria bridge, under Stephenson, and whose name will be associated with it as long as it endures, is now the inmate of a lunatic asylum.

—Santa Anna's splendid house in St. Thomas, West Indies, which he had occupied for two years past, and on which he had expended a large sum in improvements and repairs, was set on fire and burned to the ground, on the 11th of July.

DEATH OF COMMODORE MCINTOSH.—The telegraph announces the death, at Pensacola, of Commodore James McIntosh, the Commandant at the Navy Yard at that place. He had been ill for some time, so that the intelligence of his disease has not been unexpected. Commodore McIntosh was a native of Georgia, from which State he received an appointment in the year 1811, a few months preceding the occurrence of the most eventful incidents in our naval history. He was consequently, forty-nine years an officer, of which twenty were spent at sea. His last commission bears date September 5, 1850.

A BRAVE GIRL AND A RATTLESNAKE.—A Miss Maggie Roseborough, residing in Meveytown, Mifflin county, Pa., was bitten by a rattlesnake, on Thursday week, but her physicians pronounce her now out of danger. She was about to cross a fence on which the snake was lying. It was so concealed on a rail that the girl did not observe it until it had buried its fangs in her wrist, *where it held until she shook it off.* She then with great presence of mind bandaged her arm, which was rapidly swelling, and very painful, and hastened to a neighboring house, where various remedies were applied to destroy the poison and restore the suffering girl. She was alone when the occurrence took place.

MORE TROUBLE ON THE LA CROSSE RAILROAD.—Yesterday the down train from La Crosse was stopped by a crowd of men, and not allowed to pass Portage City. As the train neared Portage and about three-fourths of a mile out, the engineer discovered about eighty or ninety men on the track a short distance ahead and stopped the train. On investigation it was discovered that two heavy logs had been set in the ground, immediately inside the track, and that several other obstructions had been placed in the way of the train. Conductor Greely and his men undertook to remove the obstructions, but were ordered to desist by the crowd, which they were obliged to do. A new train was made up on this side, and the mails and passengers brought into this city about six o'clock last evening. The mails and express were carried in common freight cars. The leader in this movement against the road is M. M. Davis with whom there is a dispute about the right of way through a piece of land.—*Milwaukee Enquirer.*


WM. M. ROSS & CO.
Are daily receiving
AUTUMN
SILKS, SHAWLS,
Dress Goods of every Description,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
Hosiery, Blankets, Linens, and House Furnishing Goods.
All of which will be sold at prices defying competition, for
NETT CASH ONLY.

EVERYTHING NEW.
Our New Goods are now coming in,
Including all the Novelties in
LADIES' BELTS, BELT RIBBONS,
CLASPS, &c. HAIR NETS AND FANS.
[illegible] FRENCH COLLARS, [illegible]
FRENCH AND GERMAN CORSETS,
GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c. &c. &c.
We offer Choice Goods and ask an examination. [illegible]
ADDISON GRAVES,
72......LAKE STREET, CHICAGO......72

1860. New Crop 1860.
[illegible]
STEVENS & NORRIS, [illegible]

G. H. & L. LAFLIN,
49—South Water Street.—49
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
News, Ledger, Writing
—AND—
FLAT PAPERS
Of Every Description.
Straw and Tar Boards,
PRINTING INK,
And Envelopes
AT LOW PRICES.

1860. Fall Trade. 1860.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,
DRY GOODS JOBBERS
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Boots and Shoes,
AND
HATS AND CAPS.
42 & 44 Lake Street.
The attention of our friends and the Trade generally is earnestly invited to our large and attractive stock, adapted to the FALL TRADE, which we offer at the lowest New York Jobbing prices to cash and prompt paying men.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.

SUMMER GOODS
—AT—
LESS THAN COST.
I am desirous of closing out all my
Summer Dress Goods
AND WILL OFFER
BARGAINS, REAL BARGAINS,
To all who will give me a call in order to Close Out my Stock.
I have several good Second-Hand Office Desks for sale cheap.
T. B. CARTER, 136 Lake street.

ZOUAVE COLOGNE.—
Something New and Very Nice.
MANUFACTURED BY
GALE BROTHERS,
Perfumers and Pharmaceutists........202 Randolph street.
BAY RUM, best imported,
HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS, in great variety,
TOILET WATERS, of every description,
AROMATIC VINEGARS, &c., &c.
AT GALE BROTHERS,
Family Prescription Store, No. 202 Randolph street.

NEW FALL MILLINERY
JUST OPENING AT
NO. 54 LAKE STREET,
Where the undersigned will be pleased to have the Ladies of Chicago call and examine his large stock of
Latest Styles of Millinery Goods,
Consisting of Rich Fancy Bonnet Ribbons, in every desirable color; Straw Bonnets in every variety, such as Black and Fancy Neapolitan, Black and Brown English Braid, Black and Brown Docted, Velvet Lace, [illegible] Drab, White and Black Split Straws and Pedal Braids; Zouave Hats, and Turbans. Also, Flowers, Silks, Satins and Velvets, Ladies' Caps and Head Dresses on hand and made to order.
The ladies will be pleased to know that Miss WILLIAMS may be found in the establishment during the season.
H. W. ETHERIDGE.

CONICAL VOLUTE
STEEL CAR SPRINGS,
Manufactured by
The Metallic Car Spring Company
OF NEW YORK.
We are prepared to furnish Springs of any size desired. All orders should designate the height, diameter, size of hole and power of springs required; also advise if for
Freight or Passenger Cars.
All springs with hole over one inch in diameter are designed for Buffer Springs. These springs are in use on the following named Roads leading out of Chicago, and to their officers we respectfully refer:
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN,
GALENA & CHICAGO UNION,
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY,
CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE,
CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND.
PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents,
197 South Water street, Chicago.

ICE PITCHERS,
Water Coolers,
FRUIT JARS,
—AND—
JELLY CANS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
At the City Crockery Store of
Bowen Brothers,
No. 72......LAKE STREET......No 72

BRAMBLES SPRING ROCK-AWAY BEDSTEAD,
On an Entirely New Principle.
PATENTED 1859.
☞ The most Perfect Spring Bed in Existence.
Having purchased the right to manufacture those Bedsteads, now on exhibition at Gilbert & Sampson's, 82 Lake street, we are ready to fill all orders with promptness and dispatch and to insure satisfaction. We invite all persons, before purchasing elsewhere, to call and examine our Bedsteads.
ROBERT N. MACQUEEN & CO., Manufacturers.
The Patent can be applied to any Bedstead.

THE NEW AMERICAN WATCH.
IN ORDER TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF Gentlemen who prefer a thinner watch than those usually made by us, we have lately issued a new style of watch on the three-quarter plate model, especially designed for this purpose.
In establishing this new series, it has also been our design to produce a watch in every way superior to the best and highest priced products of the most reputable of English and Swiss watch manufacturers; and no labor or expense has been spared to this end.
In all respects of fine and durable material, of external and internal finish, accurate compensation and adjustment, of mathematically just proportions, and of practical [illegible] our new three-quarter plate watch challenges competition with any in the world.
FOR THE AMERICAN WATCH CO.,
Of Waltham, Mass.
ROBBINS & APPLETON, Agents,
182 Broadway, N. Y.

WALL PAPERS
SELLING
CHEAPEST IN TOWN.
F. E. RIGBY,
81......RANDOLPH STREET......81

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
—AT—
235......LAKE STREET......235
Corner of Franklin street.
Self-Sealing, Self-Testing, Reliable
Fruit Cans and Jars,
A new article with a flexible cap, [illegible]
Winship's Self-Ventilating Refrigerator,
Masser's Five Minute Ice Cream Freezer,
Ice Boxes, Water-Coolers, Pumps, Garden Engines, Rubber Hose, &c., &c.
Kedzie's Water Filter, Sitting, Plunge, Shower Baths, &c. Also—Wooden Ware, Japanned Tin Ware, Plain Tin Ware, Kitchen Utensils, Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, [illegible], Ventilators, and the "HOTSPUR" Air Tight, [illegible]. Tin and Sheet Iron Work, Plumbing and Jobbing done promptly.
THOMAS GEORGE,
235 LAKE STREET......COR. FRANKLIN.

PROCTER & GAMBLE,
24 West Second Street,
CINCINNATI,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
STAR AND TALLOW CANDLES,
Oleine, German and Palm Soap, Lard Oil,
Pearl Starch, Fancy Soaps, &c.
CANDLES SOLD BY ACTUAL WEIGHT.
[illegible]
These Candles are for sale by GRAY, PHELPS & CO., 180 South Water street, Chicago.

BLANK BOOKS, &c.
BUSINESS MEN IN WANT OF
Blank Books,
Writing Paper,
Envelopes,
Office Stationery,
OR
Commercial Printing
OF ANY DESCRIPTION, AT
LOW PRICES,
Are invited to call on
JONES PERDUE & SMALL,
138 Lake Street.

177 - RANDOLPH-ST. - 177
[illegible] Store East of Briggs House.
NEW GOODS AT REDUCED RATES.
I have now on hand and to arrive, a large and varied stock of Crockery, China and Glassware, Parian, [illegible] and Terra Cotta Vases,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY,
with a general assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Also, Oil Paintings, Yankee Notions, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, which I will sell at greatly reduced prices, and to which I would invite the attention of [illegible] Housekeepers, and others.
JOHN RANKIN, Wholesale and Retail Dealer, 177 Randolph street.

HOME MANUFACTURE.—
SILVER PLATED WARE,
Full Assortment and Richest Patterns, for sale at
EASTERN PRICES.

LOCOMOTIVE HEAD LIGHT
—AND—
Lantern Manufactory.
For Sale at Eastern Prices.
L. A. HAMBLEN & Co.,
47 & 49 State.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE
At Wholesale.
95......SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO......95
Corn Baskets.
BROOMS, BRUSHES, MEASURES, TUBS, CHURNS, BOWLS, BATH BRICK,
TWINES, CORDAGE, MATS, AXE HANDLES, WASH PAILS, MATCHES, GUN CAPS.
CEDAR WARE.
Broom Wire, Twine Handles & Tools.
All of which are offered at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES
—BY—
WHITE, STEWART & WHITE,
95 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

500 Pieces
MERRIMAC PRINTS
9 1-2 Cents per yard at Wholesale.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 AND 116 LAKE STREET.

250 Pieces Real English
BRUSSELS CARPETS.
90 Cents per Yard at Retail.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 AND 116 LAKE STREET.

400 PIECES
Hamilton and Pacific
DELANES.
18 Cents per Yard at Wholesale.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 AND 116 LAKE STREET.

BIRD CAGES—BIRD CAGES!
Large Stock, Great Variety.
BREEDING, MOCKING BIRD and CANARY
BIRD CAGES,
Bird Baths, Cuttle Bone, Canary Seed, &c., &c.
Dealers are invited to examine our stock, or I will be glad to fill all small orders, [illegible]
H. G. Van Schaack, Jr.,
No. 47 State street, Chicago.
General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles.

H. M. HIGGINS,
No. 117 Randolph Street.
BASS DRUMS,
TENOR DRUMS,
All Sizes and Prices.
BRASS INSTRUMENTS,
Cheaper than the Cheapest.
PIANO STOOLS—Fine Rosewood Piano Stools, from $10 to $15. Iron Frames, $5 to $8.
LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME,
NEW SCALE
PIANO FORTES,
From $250 to $1,000.
—AT—
H. M. HIGGINS'S,
No. 117 Randolph Street.

CROCKERY AND GLASS.
BURLEY & TYRRELL,
48... Lake St., Chicago... 48
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS
BRITANNIA AND SILVER-PLATED WARE
FLUID AND KEROSENE LAMPS,
Table-Cutlery and Looking-Glasses,
Ask the Attention of Dealers to their
LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF GOODS
Which they offer low for Cash or good Notes.

72 LAKE STREET 72
A GOOD PURCHASE
IS
HALF A SALE.
We invite buyers to examine our [illegible]
FALL STOCK
OF
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
Importers and Jobbers of Dry Goods, Notions, [illegible] Glass, &c., &c.

HATS, CAPS,
Furs, Buffalo Robes, &c.
AT WHOLESALE.
1860—Fall Trade—1860.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
28......LAKE-ST., CHICAGO......28
[illegible] LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK of the above goods, [illegible]

THE INVALID'S HOME
R. KNAPP, M. D.
[illegible]

...ANK BOOKS, &c.

BUSINESS MEN IN WANT OF

...nk Books,

Writing Paper,

Envelopes,

Office Stationery,

OR

...mmercial Printing

OF ANY DESCRIPTION, AT

...OW PRICES,

...invited to call on

JONES PERDUE & SMALL, ... Lake Street.

177 - RANDOLPH - ST. - 177

...Store East of Briggs House.

...W GOODS AT REDUCED RATES.

...now on hand and to arrive, a large and varied ... Crockery, China and Glassware, Parian, Marble, ... Cotta Vases,

...VER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY,

...general assortment of

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

...Oil Paintings, Yankee Notions, Clocks, Watches, ... Jewelry, which I will sell at greatly reduced prices ... I would invite the attention of Merchants ... keepers, and others. JOHN RANKIN, Wholesale and Retail Dealer, 177 Randolph street.

...OME MANUFACTURE.—

...LVER PLATED WARE,

Full Assortment and Richest Patterns, for sale at

EASTERN PRICES.

...OCOMOTIVE HEAD LIGHT

—AND—

...Lantern Manufactory.

For Sale at Eastern Prices,

L. A. HAMBLEN & Co., 47 & 49 State st.

...OODEN AND WILLOW WARE

At Wholesale.

...South Water St., Chicago......93

Corn Baskets,

...ROOMS, TWINES,
...RUSHES, CORDAGE,
...EASURES, MATS,
...UBS, AXE HANDLES,
...HURNS, WATER PAILS,
...OWLS, MATCHES,
...ATH BRICK, GUN CAPS.

CEDAR WARE.

...room Wire, Twine Handles & Tools.

All of which are offered at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES

—BY—

WHITE, STEWART & WHITE,

93 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

500 Pieces

MERRIMAC PRINTS

9 1-2 Cents per yard at Wholesale.

P. PALMER,

112, 114 AND 116 LAKE STREET.

250 Pieces Real English

BRUSSELS CARPETS.

90 Cents per Yard at Retail.

P. PALMER,

112, 114 AND 116 LAKE STREET.

400 PIECES

Hamilton and Pacific

DELANES.

18 Cents per Yard at Wholesale.

P. PALMER,

112, 114 AND 116 LAKE STREET.

BIRD CAGES—BIRD CAGES!

Large Stock, Great Variety.

BREEDING, MOCKING BIRD and CANARY

BIRD CAGES,

Bird Baths, Cuttle Bone, Canary Seed, &c., &c.

Dealers are invited to examine our stock, as I would be glad to fill small orders, or sample of the Goods we buy, which in style of finish would be found superior to any ... orders to

H. C. Van Schaack, Jr., No. 47 State street, Chicago.

General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles.

H. M. HIGGINS.

No. 117 Randolph Street.

BASS DRUMS,

TENOR DRUMS,

All Sizes and Prices.

BRASS INSTRUMENTS,

Cheaper than the Cheapest.

PIANO STOOLS—Fine Rosewood Piano Stools, from $10 to $18. Iron Frames, $5 to $8.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME, NEW SCALE

PIANO FORTES,

From $250 to $1,000.

—AT—

H. M. HIGGINS'S,

No. 117 Randolph Street.

CROCKERY AND GLASS.

BURLEY TYRRELL,

48 ... Lake St., Chicago ... 48

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS,

BRITANNIA AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,

FLUID AND KEROSENE LAMPS,

Table-Cutlery and Looking-Glasses,

Ask the Attention of Dealers to their

LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF GOODS

Which they offer low for Cash or good Notes.

72 LAKE STREET 72

A GOOD PURCHASE

IS

HALF A SALE.

We invite buyers to examine our full and attractive

FALL STOCK

OF

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

BOWEN BROTHERS,

Importers and Jobbers of Dry Goods, Notions, Crockery, Glass, &c., &c.

HATS, CAPS,

Furs, Buffalo Robes, &c.

AT WHOLESALE.

1860—Fall Trade—1860.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,

28......LAKE-ST., CHICAGO......28

Have in store a very LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK of the above goods, and are fully prepared to ... [illegible]

THE INVALID'S HOME.

[illegible]

## Special Notices.

☞ Established, A. D. 1751.—Brandreth's Pills remove from the body, its cavities, the bowels and the ways of the circulation, those dead matters, worn out body, which occasion that peculiar heavy feeling in colds, headaches, &c. These purely vegetable pills do not act upon healthy parts, except to cleanse and purify. Their timely use has saved many a valuable life, and Brandreth's Pills should, therefore, be in every house ready.

Dr. James Lull, of Potsdam, N. Y., writes Aug. 11, 1859:

"I met with a man three weeks ago who had slightly injured his finger two or three days before, which caused immediate pain, swelling, and violent fever. When I saw him, the pain and swelling had extended to his shoulder, depriving him of rest or sleep. The hand was turning dark colored, and on the point of mortification. I got there at evening, and during the night I gave him a whole box of pills, applied a yeast poultice, and saved his life." Sold, price 25 cents, at No. 294 Canal st., New York, and by all Druggists.

Sold by GEORGE E. STANTON, General Western Agent, 98 South Clark street, Chicago, and by all respectable dealers in medicine.

☞ Two Verdicts from two very important sources, in relation to

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.

The first of these decisions is from the pen of Dr. Chilton, who has no equal in this country as an analytic chemist, and declares the dye to be absolutely free from deleterious ingredients. This may be called

THE SCIENTIFIC VERDICT.

The second decision is a popular one. The thousands who use the dye are unanimous in recommending it above all other, for the exquisite naturalness of the blacks and browns it imparts, and the rapidity of its effect. This is

THE PUBLIC VERDICT.

The documents which constitute these verdicts may be seen at the establishment of Christadoro, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Is sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Sold by JNO. D. PARK, 134 Lake street.

☞ Dr. J. Hostetter's Bitters.—These Bitters are universally acknowledged to be a sure preventative and cure for Fever and Ague, Flatulence, Heaviness of the Stomach, or any other like affection. Their effect upon the system is most miraculous; they give a healthy tone to the system, remove all morbid matter, and in fact thoroughly cleanse the system of all impurities. The proprietors, in presenting this preparation to the public, assure them that in no single case when it has been used according to their directions, has it been known to fail, but on the contrary, new virtues have been found in its use. To those afflicted with any of the above ills of the body, the "Bitters" are offered as a speedy and certain cure. Try them and form your own opinion.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally everywhere.

☞ Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint.—Maguire's Compound Extract of Bene Plant is the best remedy known, for the cure of these diseases. In the Mississippi Valley it bears the highest reputation for its curative properties. For children teething it is invaluable. Prepared only and sold by J. & C. MAGUIRE, St. Louis, Missouri. Sold by Jno. D. Park, 134 Lake-st., Chicago.

P. P. P.

Park's Prickly Plasters.

They Impart Strength; They Annihilate Pain.

These delightful Plasters yield readily to the motion of the body, absorb perspiration and throw off all the offensive congulated impurities of the system. Should be used for all Chronic Pains, Faintness, Dyspepsia, Colds, Consumption, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, &c. The retain their active properties when other plasters are useless, and where applied PAIN CANNOT EXIST. Every family should have them. One size cloth, three sizes on leather. Samples sent by mail on receipt of twenty-five cts.

PARK'S PATENT POROUS PRICKLY LASTERS. Are sold by ALL DEALERS from 1 to 1½ DIMES.

BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park Row, New York. Sold Wholesale and Retail, by JOHN D. PARK, 134 Lake-st., and by Druggists generally.

☞ Bourbon Whisky Bitters.—These popular Bitters possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of Pure Old Bourbon Whisky, and are considered the most efficacious Tonic and Stimulant, as well as the most agreeable Stomachic ever offered to the public. As a Tonic for Old People, delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness or Debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Nervous Diseases and Liver Complaints, they are an invaluable Remedy; and are a certain preventive of Chills and Fevers.

Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 25 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 70 State street, Chicago.

R. R. LANDON, Agent.

☞ Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ohaws & (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ Water; which many persons suppose to be the real article of the Congress Water, although it is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions, we have ALL our Corks Branded thus:

CONGRESS C. W. WATER.

Any one not having those words and letters on the Corks, are counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the seller for swindling.

☞ Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us at Congress Spring, Saratoga, New York, or at our ...

☞ Congress Water.—Much spurious mineral water has been imposed on the public as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" ... Depot of Congress Water in New York city.

CLARKE & WHITE, Proprietors Congress Springs.

Messrs. Gage, Bro. & Drake, Tremont House; Gale Bros. J. H. Reed & Co.; Penton, Robinson & Smith; F. A. Bryan, Esq.; W. F. Tucker & Co., of Chicago, Illinois, are supplied with the genuine Congress Water direct from our house; and we would recommend them favorably to persons in Chicago, or vicinity, who desire to purchase GENUINE Congress Water. CLARKE & WHITE.

## Plumbing.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES.

Brown & Wilder,

47 & 49 State street, - - - - Up Stairs.

CORNELIUS & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA,

Gas Fixtures,

The richest assortment in the city, comprising all Late Patterns.

Pipe 40 per cent discount from list prices. Fitting 30 cents per pound.

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting

—AND—

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

54....LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO....54

—DEALER IN—

Gas Fixtures and Iron Furniture,

PRACTICAL PLUMBER

and Manufacturer of

ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.

TO THE TRADE.

The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order.

☞ Manufactory 167 and 169 East Washington street.

## Dentists' Cards.

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WESTERN BRANCH HOUSE OF

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Constantly furnishing every variety of Dental merchandise, including their unrivalled

PORCELAIN TEETH,

(awarded thirty "first premiums" in the United States and Europe.) Gold and Tin Foils, Gold, Silver and Platinum Plate and wire, Operating Instruments, Office Furniture, Lathes, Corundum Wheels, Rolling Mills, &c. Terms strictly cash.

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BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State st., have now on hand the following sizes of print:

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And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPERS. 5,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. 1,000 reams Manilla do. 500 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery. 1,000 kegs of Mathers celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.

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Mathematical Instruments, &c., &c., constantly on hand. All kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired, and glasses inserted into old frames.

EYE AND EAR.—Dr. Underwood, the Oculist and Aurist, No. 134 Randolph Street, three doors east of Clark, Chicago, Ill. Dr. U. is a regular Physician of the Old School, and has devoted his ... [illegible]

## Educational.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.

The State University of Iowa

Has been reorganized, and will be opened for the reception of students, on the third Wednesday in September next.

FACULTY:

REV. SILAS TOTTEN, D. D., LL. D., President and Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy and Rhetoric.

REV. JAMES LILLIE, M. D., D. D., Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

REV. OLIVER M. SPENCER, A. M., Professor of Languages.

NELSON R. LEONARD, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.

T. S. PARVIN, ESQ., Curator and Librarian and Instructor in Natural History.

D. FRANKLIN WELLS, A. M., Principal of the Normal Department.

Iowa City, August 21st.

FEMALE SEMINARY at No. 53 SOUTH CARPENTER ST.,

Between Washington and Madison streets.

The Fall Term of Mr. and Mrs. STANLEY'S Seminary commences September 10th.

Instruction will be given in the higher English Branches, Ancient and Modern Languages, Music and Drawing.

PALMER'S ACADEMY, No. 213

State street, third door south of Adams.

The Fall Term of this Institution

HAS NOW COMMENCED.

TERMS AT ABOUT ONE-HALF THE USUAL RATES. Circulars will be found at all of the Book stores on Lake street.

W. D. PALMER, A. M., Principal.

Evening Schools will commence on the first of October.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 3 East Twenty-First street, New York.

Will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 20th. Mrs. Hoffman will be at home after Sept. 1st, previous to which date applications made to her by letter will receive prompt attention.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.—

Fall Term opens Sept. 12th. Faculty includes a President and eight Professors. Departments, I.—College: Course of study equivalent to the best Eastern Colleges. II.—Agricultural Department. III.—Academic: Course of study embraces all that is required to enter any College, or for a good business education. Open to intelligent boys 12 years old. State street cars convey students for 5 cents.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY

—AT—

LAKE FOREST ILLINOIS.

The Fall Term in this Institution, conducted by Rev. B. DICKINSON, D.D., AND DAUGHTERS, will commence on

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th,

And with accommodations for an additional number of Boarding as well as Day Scholars.

Circulars, containing all desirable information, will be given on application by letter or otherwise.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—For Young Ladies and Gentlemen.—Corner of Van Buren st. and Edina Place. The sixth Annual Session will commence

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, 1860.

Terms as low as in similar Institutions. Circulars will be found at Grigg's Book Store.

T. W. BRUCE, A. M., Principal & Proprietor.

F. G. BERTEAU'S FRENCH and ENGLISH SCHOOL, for Young Ladies, 108 & 112 Cass st., corner of Erie, will reopen on the 20th of September next. In view of the peculiar state of financial affairs, the Principal has made great alterations and reductions in the terms of his new Circular, which may be obtained at the Institution, or at Messrs. Griggs & Co.'s, 39 & 41 Lake st.

YOUNG LADIES HIGH SCHOOL.

No. 63 Edina Place,

BETWEEN VAN BUREN AND HARRISON STS.

The Fall Term of this Institution, conducted by the Misses E. P. and M. STEVENS, will begin on Monday, Sept. 10th, 1860.

COTTAGE GROVE SEMINARY,

Located in the southern part of the city, on Cottage Grove avenue.

The next term of this Institution for Young Ladies will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 10th, 1860.

The City Railway passes the Seminary, making it accessible to scholars living at a distance.

DEARBORN SEMINARY ON Wabash ave. bet. Randolph and Washington sts.

The next term of this Institution for Young Ladies will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 17th, 1860.

Catalogues can be obtained by calling at the Seminary.

HYDE PARK SEMINARY.—

The second year of this Institution will open on the 10th of September. Catalogues may be had at Grigg's Bookstore, 39 Lake street, and at Higgins' Music Store, 117 Randolph street. For further information apply to Mrs. C. V. Waite, Hyde Park, Cook Co., Ill.

CHICAGO ACADEMY.

THE FIFTH YEAR

OF THE MISSES LANE AND BAKER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES WILL COMMENCE

Monday, Sept. 17th, at 218 Wabash-av.

References may be made to Rev. W. A. Stearns, President of Amherst College; Prof. C. C. Felton, President of Harvard University; Prof. F. A. Child, Harvard University; Prof. Jas. Pierce, Harvard University; Prof. G. M. Lane, Harvard University.

Also to the following gentlemen, Trustees of the Institution:

Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Jonathan Burr, Esq., Hon. H. T. Dickey, S. H. Fleetwood, Esq., Hon. E. Lane, Henry Farnam, Esq., I. H. Burch, Esq.

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Agent for the British Commercial Life Ins. Co., and Notary Public.

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And Solicitors in Chancery.

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R. S. BLACKWELL. J. N. MATHIEU.

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76 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

CHAS. E. THOMPSON. GEO. A. MEECH.

A. D. BRADLEY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Office—187 Randolph street, corner Lasalle.

References:—Hon. Grant Goodrich, Hon. G. Rahon, Hon. T. Hoyne, Hon. I. N. Arnold, Hon. N. B. Judd, D. Corwin, Esq., Samuel D. Ward, Esq., Charles Walker, Esq., C. B. Holden, Esq., Col. R. S. Shepard, Esq., John Raber, Esq., Ayres Haven, Esq.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

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GEO. PAYSON. WM. C. REYNOLDS.

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References:—Reynolds, Ely & Co., I. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; Wm. B. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John M. Atwood, Esq., Philadelphia; Messrs. Springer & Whiteman, S. S. L'Hommedieu, Esq., Cincinnati; John Andrews, Esq., Pres. Board of Control, D. W. Deshler, President, Columbus, O.; E. B. Eyre & Co., George Stephenson, Esq., Edward Pierrepont, Esq., New York; Hon. Ira Harris, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany, N. Y.; John G. Deshler, Esq., Buffalo.

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COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

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References in Chicago—Scripps & Bross.

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This Truss is unlike all others ever used, both in construction and material. [illegible]

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE.

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# Press & Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1860.

## ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

| Trains Depart. | | Trains Arrive. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7.30 A. M. | | 6.00 A. M. | |
| 8.00 P. M. | | 5.00 P. M. | |

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7.30 A. M. | | 6.00 A. M. | |
| 8.00 P. M. | | 4.00 P. M. | |

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6.40 A. M. | | 4.30 A. M. | |
| 7.35 P. M. | | 5.30 P. M. | |

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9.45 A. M. | | 4.00 A. M. | |
| 9.30 P. M. | | 5.00 P. M. | |

DIXON AIR LINE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9.45 A. M. | | 5.30 A. M. | |
| 9.40 P. M. | | 5.00 P. M. | |

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8.15 A. M. | | 6.55 A. M. | |
| 9.15 P. M. | | 6.00 P. M. | |
| 4.15 P. M. | Mendota Accommodation | | |

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8.55 A. M. | | 9.00 A. M. | |
| 8.55 P. M. | | 9.00 P. M. | |

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9.15 A. M. | | 5.50 A. M. | |
| 9.15 P. M. | | 6.00 P. M. | |
| 4.30 P. M. | Peru Accommodation. | | |

ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9.00 A. M. | | 4.10 A. M. | |
| 9.00 P. M. | | 7.20 P. M. | |
| 4.45 P. M. | Wilmington Accommodation. | | |

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9.45 A. M. | | 5.15 A. M. | |
| 9.30 P. M. | | 6.45 P. M. | |
| 3.00 P. M. | Janesville Acc. | 12.55 | M. |

MILWAUKEE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9.45 A. M. | | 1.55 P. M. | |
| 9.00 P. M. | | 6.45 P. M. | |
| 5.25 P. M. | Waukegan Accommodation. | | |

☞ Officers of the above roads will please advise us when changes in this table are necessary.

## AGRICULTURAL.

[Prepared expressly for the Press and Tribune.]

THE FARM.

What does the West most need? People and money. Exactly so. Political economists would call it labor and capital. We need railroads in Iowa, Minnesota, and the regions farther west. We need manufactories—especially in Illinois and Missouri. We need agricultural labor everywhere. A Protective Tariff will give mechanism a start. A good Homestead Law will send among us myriads of industrious families seeking land. And both these together will build railroads wherever they are desirable. Now, it is written in the Book of Destiny that we are to have a Protective Tariff and a Homestead Law. And then capital will seek investment in Western manufacturing establishments.

And what sort of capital do we want—resident or foreign? Resident capital means capital owned and employed by men who reside among us. Foreign capital is that which is loaned on mortgage or other security by men who do not reside among us. Whenever foreign capital causes an increase in the value of the property of the borrowing community, greater than the percentage of interest paid, it has been a benefit. Whenever the increase is less, it has been an evil. Thus—suppose the men of Illinois have borrowed ten million dollars from the men of New York, at ten per cent. interest, and that the use of the money has enabled them to add to the wealth of the State one and a half million more than they could have added without it,—they have been benefitted half a million dollars yearly by the transaction. But suppose they add to their substance only half a million,—they have lost just that amount. This part of the subject is susceptible of no further argument.

Eastern capital loaned to Western speculators in lands can work only evil to us, and evil continually. We have had a sad experience in this matter already. Back with all such capital to the men who own it! Money borrowed to build railroads is a somewhat different matter. Suppose the roads do not pay—who are the great losers? The stockholders. The State at large—the men living contiguous to the line, and at the termini, who have no stock in it—are greatly benefitted. We do not mean to say that any paying road owned by foreign capital can be so great a benefit to a State as one owned by resident capital, nor that a non-paying road, though doing an equal amount of business, can be so useful as one that pays; but we mean that such capital, whether profitable to its owners or not, does vastly more good to a country than if employed in land speculations. We know of railroads which have never paid their owners a cent, but which have added millions to the wealth of the State through which they pass. We know of land speculations which have created immense fortunes, but which have robbed thousands of industrious families. And after a careful survey of the whole matter, we doubt whether any branch of industry which the West should encourage, can be profitably carried on with borrowed capital.

What sort of emigrants do we need? Not speculators, not lawyers; but men who come to labor and assist in developing the resources of the country—farmers, mechanics, business men, teachers. Mechanics will come when we can furnish employment; business men, when trade is brisk; teachers, when population increases. But where shall our farmers come from. Not many will emigrate from the Eastern and Middle States for years to come. They have not at present the needed supply. Not many will come from the South; still fewer from Canada. We must look to Europe. No one, we trust, will accuse us of prejudice when we say that the Celtic race is not yet fitted for agriculture. Wherever they go, their national peculiarities follow them. Dirty hovels filled with the fumes of whisky and tobacco smoke; a pig sty and a cow shed adjoining the hovel; a treeless, shrubless, flowerless, muddy dooryard; all the evidences of a want of thrift, education, and taste, stare continually at the passer by. Here in our own Chicago, where nature invites every man to plant at least a flower bed, the habitations of these people may be pointed out by the strangers, distinguished as they are from all others by an utter lack of horticultural adornment. We cannot rely upon them to cultivate our unoccupied acres. They will dig canals, build railroads, carry bricks and mortar in hods, huddle together in crowded cities, beg, starve, or steal; but the "first generation" of them will not plow or sow; they will not mingle among our rural population; they will not become farmers.

Where, then, will our rural immigrants come from? The Saxon or Protestant Irish are generally well-to-do at home; not many of them will come. The French are not a migrating people. We must look, then, to Scotland and England, and to the homes of the Scandinavian and of the Teuton. Perhaps we shall be told that English and Scotch farmers are in too good circumstances to desire a change. In the English acceptation of the word farmer, this may be true; in the American acceptation, it is not. We mean all men subsisting by agriculture when we say farmers; the Englishman means those who own lands themselves, or who are able to rent enough to employ help. They have, besides, peasants and laborers. These last we want. If half the exertion were made to get them there that is made to get the thriftless Celt, ten would come where one comes now. They are at home the victims of a policy which renders improvement next to impossible. We have the highest British authority for saying that the English or Scottish peasant is a man of many sorrows. He toils for an insufficiency. He has not wherewith to cover himself in comfort from the inclemency of the weather. His cottage is ill furnished and comfortless. He goes to church because his fathers went before him, and because men better dressed than himself have set him the sample, and urged upon him the duty of going. He is told when he gets there that he is a miserable wretch; that, by the inscrutable decrees of Providence, the many must ever be the hewers of wood and the drawers of water; and that he is born into that state and must live in it. He is warned to respect those above him, and to be contented with his lot. If he be not a true man, if he have no spiritual life in him, if he have no hope for the future, he becomes reckless and brutal, seeking for animal enjoyment wherever he can find it, and seizing eagerly the coarse pleasures and excitements of the passing day. His wife is prematurely old with bearing many children and many woes. She labors hard and has no rest. Her children toil before their bones have acquired consistency; and the combined labor of the family, provided they could procure work for the whole year, might maintain them in coarse food, and supply them with coarse raiment. But they cannot procure work all the year round, and the moderate sufficiency of six months, so dearly bought, is painfully beaten and hammered out into an insufficiency for twelve. When decrepitude or old age—and the first often precedes the second—comes upon the peasant and his wife, they have no resource but the poor rate. They are a broken spirited and utterly worn down couple, and must become a burden to the community. If a young and vigorous man of this class wishes to possess for himself any portion of his mother earth, he must expatriate himself. Although not a serf in law, he is a serf in fact. The price of land places it wholly beyond his reach. Such, in substance, is the testimony of Charles Mackay, poet, scholar, traveler, who had the amplest opportunities for observation.

For this class of people the West has room, land, work, food, independence. We need them here. We will do them good. Their descendants will become a mighty people, as the sands of the sea shore for number. They will come whenever we call to them. They will come when we pass our Homestead Law. And they will not fear that a day will come when their children will be thrust out upon the verge of civilization, half fed, worse clad, and doubletaxed. We have no slaves here in the West, and will have none; no law of primogeniture to make estates each generation larger and fewer, and will have none; no fifty-thousand acre deer parks, like the New Forest, and will have none.

As is with the English and Scotch peasant, so it is with the Scandinavian and Teuton. He has that which we want. We have that which he wants. Let him come among us, and help us to develop the resources of this goodly land. Let us protect American industry, give homes to the poor and industrious, diversify our labor, economize our means, plow deep, drain thoroughly, and the farmers of the West will enter upon a career of prosperity never before enjoyed by any other people.

HOW TO WORK.

Some years ago a Connecticut Yankee bought a farm of 40 acres. He immediately sold 28 acres of the least valuable portion, and with a part of the receipts from this sale, he underdrained the remaining 12 acres, on which the water had been retained. The soil had gravelly loam and dry, but he drained it, he says, to make it wet, and he succeeded. The whole of the manure from the barn-yard went to enrich these 12 acres, and now the land is really good. The second year after he came into possession, his crops from these 12 acres were more than double the produce taken by his predecessor from an average of at least 30 acres annually devoted by him to cultivation, while the quality of his products was 25 per cent. better than they had ever been. Off one acre and a third, he took four tons and three-quarters of clover hay. Though the land was previously in good heart, having a chance of obtaining six cords of manure from a blacksmith's shop, he top-dressed the clover with that, and with a barrel of plaster besides. He keeps in better condition as many cattle as his predecessor, and intended to break up three acres more in the spring, underdraining and subsoiling at the same time. Now, here is another proof of what we have often urged: It is not necessary to have a large farm in order to succeed in the business. The truth is, too much territory is the greatest evil Western farmers have to cope with.

MAKING BOARD FENCE.

Every man who has traveled through Illinois knows what an immense quantity of board fence there is in the State. In a few years it will exceed all other kinds put together. Any information in regard to building board fence must be desirable. An old farmer in Seneca county, N. Y., furnishes a plan which seems to us better than almost any we have seen practiced. He uses split posts, from the fact that the same timber will yield full one third more in number than can be obtained by sawing. The ground is marked off for a fourteen foot board; two lines are stretched, one several feet above the other; the posts are set by them, two and a half feet deep, and well tamped level full.

Then take good boards, fully one inch thick, and just six inches wide and no wider, and begin to build. The upper board is placed four feet above the uniform surface of the ground, true and even throughout the whole length. Then mark off a space of eight inches; begin on the second post, so as to break joints with the upper course; proceed as with the first. Then again, leaving a space of six inches, begin on the first post again; breaking joints with the preceding course, you may finish the third board. Once more, leave a space of four inches, beginning on the second post, and finish your fence. Then the last board is still six inches from the ground. Here is the place to anchor the fence. Take the oxen; they go closer to the boards than horses; take the plow and turn two good even furrows on each side of that fence. You may then turn professor of the spading science, and throw the outer furrow on the top of the inner, till the dirt reaches the board, filling heaping full about each post. That fence will not pull out with the frost. It takes the action of frost on water to do that, but the water is in the ditch.

How is the economy of all this? Breaking joints strengthens the fence, while six inch boards excuse snow drifts, escape high winds, and they save lumber. This plan puts just two feet of lumber in each line or foot of fence. Caps and battens are useless. The ditch protects it from animal assault and battery. It is high enough.

DOGS VS. SHEEP.

Some time ago we wrote several articles on the advantages of sheep culture in the West. Not long since we met an old acquaintance from Southern Wisconsin, recently an extensive sheep raiser. One of the first inquiries was about his splendid stock of fine wools. "Don't talk about them," said he. "My neighbors raise dogs; I tried to raise sheep. I expended nearly a thousand dollars in collecting and assorting my flock. One night these dogs, belonging to a man who owned scarcely any property besides, destroyed a fifth part of my best sheep. I bought the dogs and shot them. The man soon had another batch. They killed more sheep than their predecessors. At last all the dogs in the neighborhood got to eating my mutton, and I sold out the remnant to an Iowa man. Its no use trying to raise sheep among a people who raise dogs." If we tried in that neighborhood, dogs would be scarcer than infants were in the days of wicked King Herod. Has any dog man the "cheek" to oppose a law for the abatement of this cur nuisance?

MILK VESSELS.

Many suppose that the quantity of butter obtained from milk depends greatly upon the treatment before churning, particularly upon the kind of vessels it is kept in. Thus some prefer deep pans, and some will use none but shallow; some add saleratus to the milk to keep it sweet longer to give the cream more time to rise. Experience proves that there is no difference in the quantity of butter whether deep or shallow vessels be used. Choose those which are most convenient. That is the point to be considered. There is just so much butter in the milk, and you cannot increase it.

THE GARDEN.

SAVE YOUR FLOWER SEEDS.

To be sure, a single paper of seeds costs but little, but to fill a good garden plot with the whole round of vegetables each year, makes up quite an item; "'Tis too much trouble," says neighbor Easy, "to be fussing with these little notions." Grant that it is some "trouble" to set out a dozen or fifteen varieties and take care of the seeds—"there can be no gains without pains." Try this: have an understanding with two or three neighbors, and each raise 4 or 5 kinds and exchange; or yourself raise a few kinds—say this year in abundance, and a few kinds next, and so on; for this will be easier than to care for all the varieties at once. By extending this arrangement, each family in a district might be easily supplied.

ROOT GRAFTING.

Some nurserymen still advocate root grafting, as the operation can be performed during the Winter, upon trees taken up in the Fall. If practiced at all, only entire roots of small trees should be used, instead of bits of roots, as one time recommended. Our objections are that transplanting a tree after it has just been grafted, so enfeebles its growth that only a weak shoot is thrown up the first season, and another year is required to form a good stocky trunk. It is always better to have a trunk formed by a single season's growth. The next year will give it a good head. Nurserymen practice root grafting much less now than formerly.

FORKED TREES SPLITTING.

A Wisconsin farmer recommends to twist or wind together a few of the smaller limbs above the fork, which will grow in that position as the tree increases in size, and form a natural brace. He states that he has many trees successfully treated in this manner. Some men prevent forked trees inclined to split, and even secure those that have already commenced to part, by boring through with an inch augur and driving in a strong wooden pin. A smaller iron bolt, with a head on one end and a nut on the other end is even better. The new growth will soon cover the pin or bolt.

STRAWBERRIES.

As this is the season when most persons prefer to plant strawberries, a few remarks on the subject may be considered apropos. Four things are necessary to success in the cultivation of the strawberry, viz: A good selection of varieties,—a favorable situation,—careful culture,—and a renewal of the bed once in every three or four years. The labor, apart from the formation of the bed, is trifling, and is, indeed, often over estimated; while the necessary annual outlay, is of small account in a garden of common dimensions. A moderate crop yields a rich reward for the expense incurred. When we see our own vines literally covered with fruit, tempting to the eye, and pleasant to the taste, we cannot but inquire how it happens that a farmer, or a gardener, or any person in the country having a rod of spare ground, can be without a plantation of strawberries.

The situation of the bed ought always to be open, away from close fences, trees and buildings, so that the plants may not suffer from want of light and air. To have a succession of crops, one bed may lie towards the south, and a second have an inclination to the north. Where the soil is not naturally of a suitable character, it should be brought into that condition before the plants are set out. A good loam, light rather than heavy, deep, rich, and somewhat moist, is undoubtedly to be preferred. It needs to be friable so as to be easily worked, and yet not so light as to suffer from drought. It would seem that a slight degree of moisture is indispensable to the full perfection of the fruit. Moreover, the soil should be both deep and rich, that the roots may have plenty of room in which to extend themselves, together with a good supply of food suited to their wants. To prepare the ground for a plantation in the best manner, we would recommend trenching and manuring it several months previously, taking care that the manure shall be well incorporated. Instead of using common stable dung alone, we should rather apply it in connection with leaves, decayed wood, ashes, plaster, salt, or bone-dust. It sometimes happens that too large a supply of dung causes a rank growth of vines, without a corresponding return of berries.

After the ground has been properly dug—all the lumps being pulverized, and the surface smooth—rows are to be struck out at distances of two, or two and a half feet, from each other. In our own garden we should be willing to allow even more room, being under the impression that there is such a thing as crowding the plants, and thereby injuring their productive powers. The months of April and May, or August and September, are the proper seasons of the year for making new plantations. The first season is undoubtedly the best, because the newly transplanted vines then require less attention than they would in the heat of summer, and the first fair crop will be a twelvemonth earlier.

The best plants are the young, healthy-looking runners from old stocks. They are to be set out at a distance of twelve or eighteen inches in the rows. A hole is made by means of a small dibble, and before the root is inserted, it should be dipped in mud, a semi fluid mass of dung and water, or even simple water, in order that the freshly stirred earth may adhere to the fibres. We have already noticed the necessity of putting staminate plants in the immediate vicinity of the pistillates. Still, to prevent the first named from usurping the place of the latter, as by reason of their greater luxuriance they would be apt to do, the two classes must be kept distinct, and only near enough together to secure fertilization. Thus, every fifth row may be staminales exclusively, and by keeping their runners confined within proper bounds, there will be no chance of their crowding out the more valuable pistillates. Perhaps our idea will be better understood by the following diagram, in which the classes of the plants are designated by the letters S. and P.:

S. P. P. P. P. S. P. P. P. P. S.

Every root ought to be set firmly, and when the operation is not followed by a shower, the ground ought to be well watered. If the season be autumn, the new beds require not a little attention, and the liberal application of water will be frequently necessary, until the roots become established. Whenever practicable, transplanting ought to done in dull, damp weather.

It will not be long before runners show themselves, and instead of being allowed to roam over the bed at will, they must be trained along the rows so as to form parallel lines of plants, with good wide paths between them. This system of culture is preferable to every other for many reasons, and principally on account of its giving more room and a better chance for weeding and gathering the fruit. Light and air are freely admitted to the leaves while the roots have a larger foraging ground beneath the unoccupied paths. The hoe must be often used, as well to keep the surface light and porous as to eradicate the young weeds before they have taken root. A full grown weed in a strawberry bed speaks but little in praise of the owner's industry, or skill in gardening. In severe hot weather, the plants ought to be examined every day, to ascertain whether they be suffering from the want of moisture. This is particularly necessary where the situation is dry and in a warm exposure. But in most cases, frequent stirring of the soil will attract sufficient moisture from the atmosphere. Mulching or covering the surface with straw or leaves, is to be recommended, as checking evaporation and preventing the parching effects of drought.

On the beginning of winter a covering of leaves, straw or any light litter should be given to prevent injury from frost. When the land is not quite rich enough this is a good time to dig a little compost into the paths, to keep the roots warm through the winter, and cause them to start thriftily in the spring.

As soon as the weather becomes settled in March or April, the covering is to be removed, and the ground ought to be frequently stirred, until the flowers open. At this time clean straw, seaweed, or coarse hay, can be spread around the plants, for the purpose of protecting the berries from sand; this also is useful in keeping the soil moist, and when decayed, it forms an excellent manure. After the blossoms fall, the growing berries ought to be occasionally watered, in case the season prove dry. Throughout the summer and autumn the runners are to be confined to the rows from which they start unless new plants are wanted, when they may be permitted to root themselves in the paths. No room should be allowed a weed or blade of grass. The same course of management is to be pursued annually thereafter.

A strawberry bed cannot be expected to remain in perfection longer than four years, and ensure a regular supply of fruit, it is advisable to make a new plantation in every second year. There is however, a plan of renewing the bed at the end of each season, which is simple, and answers a good purpose. The rows are about three feet apart that the paths may be as wide as the spaces occupied by the plants. After the crop has been gathered, the runners are allowed to strike themselves into the paths, which have been previously enriched by manure when not sufficiently fertile, with a little care, they will cover the ground very regularly. In the latter part of summer, the old plants are to be spaded under, and the spaces which they occupied are to be used as paths. At the close of the next season, the process is to be repeated, and so henceforth until the land has become tired of the berry, when the plantation may be removed to another part of the garden. It will be observed that the strips of land are every other season at rest, while their principal production, the old vines, are dug under for the benefit of the roots.

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STANDARD

SCALES.

They are made only at St. Johnsbury, Vt., by E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., the original inventors, and all other Scales represented as Fairbanks' are mere imitations of which purchasers should beware.

They are extremely simple in construction, are made of the very best materials, by experienced and intelligent workmen, and under the strictest supervision of the inventors.

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They are made with lateral stay rods, which, by receiving the shock when loads are placed upon the platform, and preventing all unnecessary motion upon the bearings, add largely to their durability, as has been demonstrated by long experience.

They are made with steel plates resting upon knife edges, thus securing the least possible amount of friction, but these edges, being protected from motion, are durable, which cannot otherwise be the case.

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They have been in constant use in all branches of business for thirty years, in all parts of the country, and having been most thoroughly tried, are the acknowledged standard.

They are fully warranted, not only strong and accurate, but durable, and the manufacturers, who are permanently established and fully responsible, will always be prompt to make this warranty good.

They are, owing to the large experience and superior facilities of the manufacturers, offered at lower prices than other Scales of equal size and strength.

They are put up complete in any part of the country, at short notice, by competent workmen, and on liberal terms.

They are cheap, convenient, strong, accurate and durable, their superiority in these respects having been proved by long use, and no pains will be spared to maintain, and, if possible, improve their quality.

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ADAMS & HITCHCOCK,

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Howe's Standard Scales.

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We want reliable Men and Women as Agents in every town in the North and West, to whom a great per centage will be allowed. Men of all professions and ladies in all circumstances are now at work for us, doing their neighbors much good and themselves no hurt, by introducing our Machines, which are BREAD AND GOLD for the Poor and all that is wanted for the Rich.

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The only one taking this stitch sold for less than $60. In form, general appearance, stitch, (alike on both sides,) size, capacity, speed, stillness, ease of motion, and manner of forming the stitch, it is very much like and Warranted to do as much and as well as the celebrated

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To Wholesale Dealers the Company would say with [illegible]

REMOVAL.—The United States Express Company have this day removed their [illegible]

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SCOVILL'S

SARSAPARILLA

AND

STILLINGIA

OR

Blood and Liver Syrup,

IS THE BEST

ALTERATIVE

Before the Public.

Stillingia is one of our native plants. It grows in the Southern States, and has been extensively used for the CURE of all Chronic diseases, dependent upon a degenerate condition of the Blood.

Stillingia and its preparations have, by the largest portion of the Medical Profession for many years, been considered the best alterative known for all impurities of the Blood.

Dr. R. H. Frost,

In an article in the Southern Journal of Medicine and Pharmacy, states that he has administered this plant, combined with other articles, with advantage. He says Stillingia will complete the CURE of Ulcerations of the Palate, Throat, Mucus Membrane of the Nose, Skin and other parts.

It will efface the Blotches, Foul Spots, Stains, etc., which in a constitution of this kind so frequently occur from slight irritations, or which remain after the ulcerations have healed. It will remove that morbid condition of the solids and fluids which dispose every injury, however slight, to degenerate into a painful, festering ulcer. It will, in short, so improve the degenerative and assimulative operation of the system, that a more healthy blood and more renewed fibre will be substituted for the defective condition of one and the other, and thus fully support the character bestowed on these Medicines of being essentially alterative.

We will also give part of

Dr. Black's

Statement in the Cincinnati Medical Journal, of its therapeutic properties, he says:

"Stillingia is one of the most valuable alteratives known. When taken in over doses, it acts both as an Emetic and Cathartic. There is, perhaps, no article known more available than this in Scrofula, Syphilis, Leucorrhea, and all of the long list of Skin diseases, as well in other affections of a chronic character, dependent upon a depraved and cachectic habit of the system. After giving it a fair trial, in several forms of disease, I am convinced that, as a general alterative, it has no superior in the Materia Medica. I have tried all, or nearly all, of the reputed alteratives of the vegetable Materia Medica, in one of the most loathsome diseases that humanity is heir to, and I have found that the STILLINGIA possesses curative powers in a much higher degree than anything else I have ever tried. Since last March I have treated about thirty-five cases of Syphilis without a single failure, when the patient gave me anything like a fair trial. Some of them were the WORST cases imaginable, and all of them yielded to my treatment in from TWO to SIX WEEKS. In a great majority of the cases, the SYRUP OF STILLINGIA was the only internal remedy used. I have also cured two desperate cases of long standing Leucorrhea, (after I had tried several of our best remedies for that disease without any benefit,) with the SYRUP OF STILLINGIA ALONE. I have tried it in Scrofula with the happiest results. One of the sufferers was a little girl. She was very bad. The glands on both sides of her neck being very much enlarged, and also one of the glands on the front of her neck was very much swollen and inflamed; this one Ulcerated, but it healed under the influence of a compound Syrup of Stillingia without any other treatment. During the early part of last fall I was called to prescribe for two children, who had for some time had a scaly eruption of the skin, which, on being irritated or scratched, would run into indolent sores. They were effectually cured,—one of them in ONE WEEK and the other one soon after."

Scovill's Compound Syrup

OF

SARSAPARILLA

AND

STILLINGIA

Is the Best Preparation of

STILLINGIA

Before the Public. To corroborate our assertions, we would refer you to the statement of

Prof. R. S. Newton,

Editor of the Cincinnati Eclectic and Edinburg Medical Journal:

"We have used large quantities of SCOVILL'S PREPARATION OF SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA, or BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP, in our own practice, and can say that, it will do ALL that can be done by ANY preparation of Stillingia."

Also to the statement of

Mr. W. S. Merrill,

Of Cincinnati, one of the oldest and most reliable Druggists of that city. He says:

"We have been acquainted with the formula of Messrs. SCOVILL & CO'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA, and it has been made under our supervision. The ingredients are entirely of Vegetable origin. The virtues are extracted in a great measure by the vapor of Alcohol. NO MINERAL substance enters into the composition."

The Formula for the Preparation of the above will be forwarded to Physicians and Druggists on application to

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QUININE TONIC

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This elegant compound which has secured the confidence and endorsement of most of the leading Physicians of New England, is a palatable and efficient form of Quinine, containing all the peculiar virtues of Peruvian Bark, carefully combined with various tonics and stomachics, and cannot fail to meet the wants of the debilitated.

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For further particulars reference is made to the printed circulars.

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Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents for a term of one to five years.

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ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Cash Capital and Surplus ... [illegible]

INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Cash Capital and Surplus ... [illegible]

LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Cash Capital and Surplus ... [illegible]

MARINE INSURANCE:

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,

Total Assets ... [illegible]

LIFE INSURANCE:

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEWARK, N. J.

Total Assets ... [illegible]

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188 ... South Water Street ... 188

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

FOR PIKE'S PEAK.—The undersigned [illegible]

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CHAS. A. BATES, Agent,

[illegible]

SHARP'S AND COLT'S RIFLES, COLT'S PISTOLS, BOWIE KNIVES, [illegible]

## Legal Advertisements.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.—M[illegible] WARD PORK HOUSE, CHICAGO. [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, November Term, 1860. [illegible] Heirs of William C. H. Hamilton—In Chancery. [illegible]

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, November Term, 1860. Samuel F. Smith vs. Newman Hughes and Joseph B. Henshaw—In Chancery. [illegible]

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

WHEREAS, DANIEL M. Ward and Mary Ward, his wife, in her own right, of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, did, on the ... day of July, A. D. 185..., execute a certain Deed of Trust to the undersigned, as Trustee, [illegible]

J. THORNE CLARKSON, Trustee.

Chicago, August 29th.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Laurens Kent and Martha H. Kent, his wife, did, on the twenty-first day of August, A. D. 1858, make and execute a certain Deed of Trust to me, the undersigned, as Trustee, [illegible]

WILLIAM K. STEERS, Trustee.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss. Circuit Court of Cook County, September Term, 1860. [illegible]

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

## Machinery, Hardware, &c.

Chicago Lead Works

Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.

LEAD PIPE, BAR & SHEET LEAD, Shot, White Lead, Red Lead, and Lytharge.

PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

☞ Orders from the trade solicited. CASH paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1840.

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PURE AIR AND PERFECT VENTILATION. LESTER'S IMPROVED FURNACE AND STOVES.

LETTERS PATENT have been obtained upon this Furnace as a VENTILATOR. It is guaranteed as a Heater, and as a Ventilator is superior to any other device yet discovered. The

VENTILATION

[illegible]

Chicago, July 14 1860.

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PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

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WITH AND WITHOUT MATCHING.

Doane's Patent Resawing Machines,

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A Large stock constantly on hand. Also,

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Leather and Rubber Belting, Lacing, Packing, &c., &c.

At the very Lowest Cash Prices.

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HART, AUSTEN & CO., ... South Water street, Chicago. E. E. CLARK & CO., ... Broad street, New York.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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BAGS AND SACKS of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.

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[illegible] South Water street.

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PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS,

[illegible]

## Wholesale Houses.

1860 -- FALL TRADE -- 1860.

H. W. HUNT & CO.,

25 and 27 Lake street, Chicago.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

Ready Made Clothing,

And Dealers in

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, &c. &c.

Our Stock is large and well assorted, and will be sold at The Lowest Prices.

HATS, CAPS,

Furs and Buffalo Robes

AT WHOLESALE.

E. R. KELLOGG & CO.,

56......LAKE ST., CHICAGO......56

Offer for sale a large and varied assortment of the above goods at low prices for cash and to prompt paying trade.

E. R. KELLOGG. GEO. F. BLAKE.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

No. 56 ...... LAKE STREET ...... No. 56

REMOVAL!—REMOVAL!

BLACKBURN BRO'S,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Leather, Hide and Shoe Findings,

HAVE REMOVED TO

46 ......LAKE STREET...... 46

[illegible] are in receipt of a large stock of Leather of Superior Finish and Findings, which can be relied on to give the most perfect satisfaction in wear, and which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

Country orders will receive our immediate and best attention.

N. B.—To Hide Dealers—We will pay the highest market price for Hides. BLACKBURN BRO'S.

Leather and Hide Dealers, 46 Lake street.

FALL TRADE.—1860.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,

NO. 21 & 23 SOUTH WATER STREET,

Importers and Jobbers of Goods

FOR

MENS' WEAR.

They are now daily receiving their usual large and varied stock for the Fall Trade, to which they invite your attention. Their stock consists in part of Broadcloths, of all colors and grades, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Blue and Black Pilots, Black and Colored Moscow Beavers,

BROWN, BLACK, BLUE AND ALL COLORS OF

CASTOR BEAVERS.

SILK AND VALENTIA VESTINGS of all grades and styles.

SATINETTS of all grades and styles.

ALSO

A full and complete stock of

Tailor's Trimmings.

Agents for

SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS.

No. 37 Lake st. | IRON BLOCK | No. 43 Wabash av.

REMOVAL.

PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,

Compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, corner ... to the spacious store in

Burch's Iron Block,

Where they will be able to offer at wholesale, a still larger and more varied stock of

Dry Goods, Hosiery, Notions.

Customers will always find us with full lines of known brands of HEAVY DOMESTICS, bought at first hands, and offered at a small advance, together with a large stock of

Woolens, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.

We shall continue our motto,

"LOW PRICES WIN,"

And invite the attention of all close, prompt paying buyers.

## Banking and Exchange.

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE,

BANKERS,

CHICAGO..................ILLINOIS.

44 & 46 LASALLE STREET.

Banking Department.

Deposits received on Current Account from parties in city or country, and the usual accommodations given to regular depositors and correspondents. [illegible]

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

STOCK DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE.

FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN,

Consul of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchies of Brunswick and Saxe-Gotha, and the free city of Frankfort, and by appointment of the Governments of Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Hanover, Hessia, Nassau, Prussia, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Oldenburg, &c.

AIKEN & NORTON,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.

Corner of Lake and Clark streets.

Collections made in all the principal cities in the U. S.

E. AIKEN. J. D. NORTON. JONATHAN BURR.

OLD BLACK STAR LINE

OF

Liverpool and N. York Packet Ships,

Sailing on the 1st and 16th of each month. NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW. [illegible]

DRAFTS ON LIVERPOOL AND IRELAND.

[illegible] WILLIAMS & GUION, ... Dearborn street.

SPENCER, VILA & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 15 Congress Street, Boston.

COMMERCIAL PAPER DISCOUNTED AND NEGOTIATED.

COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the NEW ENGLAND STATES.

[illegible]

BANK OF FOND DU LAC,

FOND DU LAC,

WISCONSIN.

[illegible]

MARINE BANK,

CHICAGO MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital $500,000.

J. F. CARVER, Cashier and Secretary. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.

☞ Collections made on all parts of the Union.

MARSHALL & DRURY,

EXCHANGE, COLLECTION AND BANKING OFFICE, [illegible]

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT Bank

OF

WEARE, ... & CO.,

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

[illegible]

EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO.,

Having removed to their old stand,

CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS,

Will continue their business in

Banking and Exchange Business.

[illegible]

MARSHALL COUNTY BANK,

LACON, ILLINOIS.

C. D. ..., Cashier. ...

[illegible]

FAIRBANKS'

PATENT

SCALES!

[illegible] Fairbanks & Greenleaf, 35 Lake street, Chicago.

# Financial and Commercial.

## MONETARY.

The money market to *day* was again excited. The various banking interests of our city were pretty closely run for currency, and some of them were compelled to throw out the usual bait of throwing in a little accommodation paper at rates which will exceed 150 pounds to the bullock.

EXPORTS AT NEW YORK.—The exports of Flour from New York, for the week ending Wednesday last, were 56,729 bbls, (of which England took 35,000 bbls), and for the month 154,300 bbls, (of which 100,000 bbls went to England,) and for the month 1,650,000 bush—and the prospects are that the exports of the present month will be larger still, depending on two contingencies, viz: the supply and the foreign news.

LUMBER AT PITTSBURGH, P. I.—Lumber, cargo prices—Go ⅜ Fine Lumber—Nos. 1 and 2 $35; No. 3, $31; No. 4, $27.50; Scaling, 15 Western Box Board, 15 @ $17.50; Western 1 and 1¼ inch—Common, $24 @ $25.00. Spruce Lumber, 12 00@ 13; Hemlock Boards, 9 00@ 10.00; Southern Hard Pine Flooring, steam sawed, 22 00; Dimension do do Timber, 20 00; Southern Hard Pine Ceiling, river sawed, 18 00; Ash Plank, 29 00@31 00; Cherry, 53 00; Mahogany, 135 00@148 00; White Wood, 35 00 @36 00; Southern Or ne Shingles, 4 00@5 00; Eastern extra, 4 50@4 56; Shaved Pine, 5 00@ 5 50; Sawed Pine, 2 50@4 00; Spruce Shingles, 1 75; Bangor Pine Laths, $ 25; do Spruce do, 1 75; Clapboards, assorted, $24 00; Clear do, 29 00; No. 1 do, 24 00; Clear Pine Pickets, 23 00; No. 1, 16 00; Spruce, $10 00@13 00.

CLEVELAND MARKETS—Sept. 5.—Received, 29,465 bushels. The market was very quiet, the only sale being 12 cars white on track at $1.30, 1 car red on track at $1.14, and 1,890 bu red afloat at $1.14.

BREADSTUFFS GOING SOUTH.—From Cincinnati we are advised that the bulk of the flour and grain from that quarter will go South. From Tennessee the demand for wheat and flour is so great that the Nashville Railway is already taxed beyond its capacity, and the whole tonnage of the river is entirely employed in carrying grain South.

TOLEDO MARKETS—Sept. 5.—Our market today is moderately active, sales confined principally to wheat. The steamer's news received by us this afternoon, looks to an increased firmness in the market, both in corn and wheat. Receipts, 5,883 bris flour, 57,096 bu wheat, 8,451 bu corn. T. & W. Railway receipts not reported to-day. Flour—Fine $3 95@3 50; superfine $4@4 25; extra $4 45@5; XX and fancy $5 25 @5 50. Rye Flour $3 75@4. No sales. Wheat —Amber red, 2,200 bu 1 10@; 2,400 bu 1 12@; 5,000 bu same; 6,000 bu 1 11 @; 5,000 bu at 1 11c. White, sales 2,000 bu, 3,000 bu, 9,000 bu, 4,500 bu, all at 1 15c; 7,000 bu at 1 14@; 5,000 bu 1 14c; 6,000 bu on 1; 5,000 bu 1 12c. Corn—Sale 4,000 bu at 45c. Rye—50@52c. Oats—29@35c. Barley—Spring 45@50c; winter 50c. Freights—Unchanged. To Buffalo, corn 4@4½, wheat 4½@5. To Oswego, corn 9½, wheat 10c.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS—Sept. 4.—Flour and grain were but little changed, the former is hardly so buoyant as on yesterday; but the receipts of grain are so small as to cause a maintenance of prices, except of corn, which is dull and 1@2c lower; for oats, 32c is an outside price.

TOLEDO RECEIPTS.—The Toledo *Blade* of yesterday contains the following:—As showing the receipts of grain at this point this year, compared with those of 1858, we give the following table,

| Articles. | Week ending Sept. 4, 1858. | Week ending Sept. 4, 1859. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 34,370 | 14,859 |
| Corn, bu | 188,100 | 88,506 |
| Corn | 137,620 | 109,935 |
| Barley | 2,000 | 1,500 |
| Rye | 1,210 | 1,310 |
| Barley | 2,000 | 1,500 |

It will be seen that the receipts of flour are about the same, while the receipts of corn are less, and the receipts of wheat nearly three times greater this year than in 1858.

Last year the receipts were quite small, averaging, at this date, on Wheat, as follows—in comparison with our present receipts:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 1 | 10,126 bu. | Sept. 1 | 72,197 bu. |
| " 2 | 31,000 " | " 2 | 39,000 " |
| " 3 | 31,767 " | " 3 | 69,172 " |
| Total in 3 days, | 72,893 " | | 180,369 " |

This indicates that our receipts of Wheat this year are about SIX times as much as at the same date last year. There was little or no Corn coming in last year at this time.

Our total Wheat receipts last year were only 2,919,558 bu, against 2,631,495 in 1858. Our total receipts of Grain in 1859 were 7,216,729 bu. As our figures now look, we must double the year's receipts at this city as at least double's those of last year, and the receipts of Wheat and Corn as at least three times as large as in 1859.

THE GRAIN TRADE OF ST. PAUL.—A correspondent of the St. Paul *Minnesotian* writes as follows:

I am able to state upon well considered data that the wheat development of 1860 in the district of country tributary to St. Paul is nearly three times that of 1858. The results for the two years in this district may be compared as follows:

| | 1858. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat in field, Acres | 150,000 | 300,000 |
| Less 15 wheat | 22,500 | 45,000 |
| Leaves | 127,500 | 255,000 |
| Surplus | 1,500,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Bushels of wheat | 1,627,500 | 3,255,000 |

This is about two fifths of the whole wheat crop of the State for 1860, and about one third of the whole surplus of the State. The total crop is about 6,000,000 bushels. Of this, 5,000,000 bushels belong to the St. Paul District, or about 25 bushels to each inhabitant, with a surplus of 1,500,000; and 2,000,000 to the Southern District, or nearly 44 bushels to each inhabitant, with a surplus of 2,000,000. There are more people in the St. Paul District—in which the manufacturing and commercial, as well as agricultural and military populations are concentrated—and consequently a greater ratio of domestic consumption.

There is, nevertheless, now stacked in the Minnesota and Upper Mississippi valleys a surplus of fifty 1,500,000 bushels of wheat, which must come to market at and through Saint Paul—not to speak of other products. If the grain exports of the Southern towns be distributed in the same proportion as in St. Paul will appear from the crop of this year nearly twice as much as any of those towns, and probably next year, three times as much as any of them. In a few years more, the agriculture and trade over the unoccupied areas of the North and West, via St. Paul will export more grain than all of the towns below together; and it is not safe to say, that when Minnesota shall export 20,000,000 bushels of grain,—20,000,000 of it will be shipped through St. Paul.

CORNISH FARMERS AT NEW YORK—Sept. 5.—To Liverpool: 13,000 bu wheat in bags, at 10½d; 21,000 do do in bulk at 10d; 7,000 brls flour at 2s 10½d@2s; 19,000 bu corn in bulk at 12½d; 16,000 bu wheat in bags, per steamer City of Manchester, at 10d; 21,000 boxes of cheese, per same steamer; bean to Liverpool during the week at 60s, and 1,200 firkins butter to-day at 70s. To London: 5,000 brls flour at 4s; 100 boxes tobacco at 47s 6d; 75 tons zinc paint at 40s. To Glasgow: 2,000 brls flour at 4s 3d. To Cork: with 16,000 bu wheat in bags to Liverpool at 10d. One to Cork and a market, and one to Bristol are reported on private terms.

COMMERCE OF NEW ORLEANS.

We have in the New Orleans Price Current the usual annual statement of the commerce of this port, from which we compile the following:

The value of the produce of the interior, imported, compares as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1858-59 | $185,311,254 |
| 1854-5 | 178,107,566 |
| 1852-3 | 157,156,542 |
| 1856-7 | 250,061,160 |
| 1855-6 | 144,000,000 |

The amount of cotton received this year was 3,272,640 bales. Average value, $48.86 per bale; total value, $159,-

The imports of hog products compare thus:

| | 1858. | 1859. |
|---|---|---|
| Lard, tcs and brls | 112,979 | 78,966 |
| Lard, kegs | 20,000 | 41,387 |
| Pork, brls | 97,000 | 318,3 |
| Pork, tcs | 200 | 2,7 |
| Hams, boxes | 4,000 | 1,97 |
| Pork, lbs | 1,797,297 | 4,260,000 |
| Bacon, lbs | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Bacon, sides and bbls | 2,142 | 2,915 |
| Bacon, boxes, shoulders | 2,421 | 2,000 |
| Rosin, lbs | 23,000 | 10,000 |

The receipts of flour and corn compare as follows:

| | 1857-8. | 1858-9. | 1859-60. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 1,548,743 | 1,161,973 | 965,500 |
| Corn, sacks | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |

The stock of sugar on hand at the close of last season was 30,000 hhds. This added to the crop would make the supply 330,000 hhds. The crop of the present year is estimated by agents at last year. Total value $13,180,500 against $20,240,000 last year. The deposition made of the last crop is thus given:

| | Hhds. |
|---|---|
| Shipments to places out of State | 44,417 |
| Local consumption | 35,000 |
| Taken for refining in the State | 9,000 |
| Taken on the Mississippi | 10,000 |
| Stock on hand in Sept. | 31,583 |
| Taken for West and Canada | 12,000 |
| Shipped to Atlantic ports | 32,5 |
| Taken for the West last year, 163,139 ; shipped to Atlantic ports 98,870. The drop of molasses was as follows: | |

| | Gallons. |
|---|---|
| 1858-9 | 11,852,1 |
| 1857-8 | 24,067,760 |

The amount taken for the West and Atlantic ports compares thus:

| | 1858-59. | 1857-58. |
|---|---|---|
| Taken for the West, &c | 12,175,760 | 24,067,760 |
| " Atlantic ports | 3,761,000 | 4,000,000 |

Total value of the product at the port of sales, $6,500,000. against $10,000,000 last year. With reference to the growing crops of Sugar, the Price Current says:

With reference to the crop of the present year it may remark that the planting season opened promptly enough, the winter having been fairly favorable, and the spring, with the exception of a few rainy days, was favorable for the work of planting, and in due time the cane was coming up, the various operations of hoeing, ploughing, &c., being carried forward with that vigor which is necessary to the proper cultivation of the crop. The cane was generally good, and the stand was pronounced unusually even and promising. Such was the condition of the crop when the first frost was encountered, and the result of that frost, which was severe in its effects upon the cane, is not yet fully known. Enough is known, however, to warrant the belief that the crop is not expected to reach beyond a moderate average.

The stocks of produce on the 1st, compare thus:

| | 1858-59. | 1857-58. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 17,000 | 29,000 |
| Lard, tcs and brls | 6,000 | 4,000 |
| Lard, kegs | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Bacon, hhds | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Pork, brls | 11,000 | 20,000 |

## Tidewater Receipts.

The receipts at tidewater of Flour, Wheat, Corn, and Barley, for the six weeks of August in 1858 and 1859, have been:

| | Flour, brls. | Wheat, bu. | Corn, bu. | Barley, bu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1858 | 97,000 | 674,000 | 941,000 | 74,000 |
| 1859 | 1,000 | 50,000 | 74,000 | 1,000 |
| Decrease | 96,000 | 624,000 | 867,000 | Dec. 3,000 |
| 1858 | 97,000 | 674,000 | 941,000 | 74,000 |
| 1857 | 437,000 | 1,977,000 | 1,450,000 | 61,000 |
| Decrease | 340,000 | 1,303,000 | 509,000 | Inc. 13,000 |

Reducing the wheat to flour, the excess in the receipts at tidewater in 1857 over 1859 is 1,427,000 brls of flour.

The net tons of tidewater of the principal articles of produce received from the country at the Canal, to and including the week ending August 27, have been:

| | 1859. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour | 37,000 | 57,000 |
| Corn | 37,000 | 57,000 |
| Oats | 11,000 | 11,000 |
| Barley | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Rye | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Wheat | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Seeds | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Provisions | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Whiskey | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Wool | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Lumber | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Coal | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Iron | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Merchandise | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Other articles | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Total | 1,000 | 1,000 |

Albany Journal.

## Milwaukie Market.

MILWAUKIE, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

The Chamber of Commerce was open this morning for the first time since the 1st of August. Sales of No. 1 Spring Wheat at 90c.

# Daily Review of Chicago Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 5.

FREIGHTS—P. TE. To Buffalo: 3c for Canal Corn; wheat at 10c; oats at 5c. To Kingston, by steamer, at 10@c; Corn, 10c. To Port Colborne: grain, by steamer, wheat at 10½c.

FLOUR—Received, 3,116 brls; shipped, 1,600 brls. Market less active, but unchanged. Sales were:—100 brls No. 1 at $3 in store; 2000 bu do at 87½c in store; 8,000 bu do at 88c in store; 20,000 bu do at 90c in store; 1000 bushels of 90 lb in store; 30,000 bu do at 90½c in store; 10,000 bu do at 91c in store; 13,000 bu do at 91½c in store; 1000 bu do 2 Spring at 86c in store; 7000 bu do at 86c in store; 5,000 bu do at 89½c in store; 24,000 bu do at 87c in store; 1000 bu do at 87½c in store; 2000 bu do at 87½c in store; 11,000 bu do at 88c in store; 10,000 bu do at 90c in store; 19,000 bu do at 90½c in store; 5,000 bu do at 91c in store; 3,000 bu do at 91½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 92c in store; 700 bu Rejected at 82c in store.

CORN—Received, 21,274 bu; shipped, none. Market dull and unchanged. Sales were:—2,000 bu No. 2 at 45c in store; 1,000 bu do at 45½c in store; 700 bu Rejected at 42c in store.

BARLEY—Received, 303 bu. Market quiet. Sales were:—320 bags No. 1 at 61c on track; 85 bags do at 60c on track; 120 bags do at 55c do; 76 bags No. 2 at 57c do; 13 bags do at 56c do.

TIMOTHY SEED—Received, 4,916 lbs. Market advanced 10c. Sales were: 35 bags extra at $2.40; 135 bags prime at $2.30; 240 bags do at $2.20; 20 bags inferior at $1.70; 11 bags dirty at $1.60; 40 bags do at $1.50.

HIGHWINES—Received, none. Market firm. Sales were: 130 brls at 20c; 50 brls at 20½c; 50 brls at 20¾c.

ALCOHOL—Held at 40c.

BEEF PORK—Held firmly at $10.50.

LARD—Nominal at 11½@12c.

TALLOW—Quiet and nominal at 9@9½c.

HIDES—Received, 9,940 lbs. Market firm. Green Salted 10@10½; Dry Salted, 10½@11½c; Dry Flint, 13c@13½c.

BUTTER—In good demand at 11@11½c for fickin, and 13½@15½c for choice Dairy.

EGGS—In better supply, with sales at 6½@7½c.

POULTRY—Chickens in fair request at $1.50@2 00 per doz.

POTATOES—Dull and nominal at 12½@18c per bushel.

HONEY—10 bags choice at 10@12c.

LIVE STOCK—Received, 83 Hogs, 575 Beeves. Market for Hogs firm but inactive, with small sales at $3.30@3.35. Best Cattle quiet with limited transactions at $2.50@3.20 for common to good.

LUMBER—Receipts, 1,000,000 feet. Market for cargoes very firm. Sales were:—cargo sche K tty Grant, from Muskegon, (one) at $8.50; cargo sch Rio Grande Green Bay, mill run, at $10.50—to arrive.

## New York Markets.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Sept. 6, 1859.

FLOUR—Market excited and 15@ 2c better, with a good demand for export and fair home trade demand. There is also a moderate access active current. Sales 34,000 brls at $4.70@4.75 for super State; $4.80@4.85 for extra State; $4.80@4.85 for superfine Western; $4.90@5 for extra round hoop Ohio, closing firm with no sellers at the inside prices. Over 20,000 brls of the sales were for export. Canadian 6 ur firmer. Sales 1,100 brls at $5 00@5.70 for superfine; $5.05@7 for extra. Southern flour 5@10c higher. Sales at $5 05@5.60 for common to choice super.

GRAIN—Wheat 1@2c higher with brisk export demand but limited receipts of sound parcels chiefly shoe ks trade; choice Red and White Western scarce. Sales 48,000 bu at 1 30@1 31 for Chicago Spring; 1,000 bu do at $1.32@1.33; 3,000 white Mich. at $1.30@1.31; 3,000 bu Milwaukee Club at $1 34@1.35; 1,000 bu white Ky. at $1.51@1.55 for choice. Canadian at $1.40@1.45 for Canada West; $1.45@1.50 for white. Corn 1@2c better, with a good demand for export and home trade for sound and unsound. Sales 70,000 bu at 60@61c for mixed Western; 61@62c for sound do; 62@63c for white Western; 63@64c for yellow do; 64@65c for white Southern. Oats 1@2c better, with a fair demand for export. Sales 50,000 bu at 32@33c for new Western; 34@35c for old do; 36@37c for white do; 34@35c for new State; 36@37c for old do; 38@39c for white do. Barley firm and in fair demand. Sales 750 brls at $1@1.25 for common to prime. Canada Peas dull at 80@81c. Rye dull at 80c. Prime mess pork and beef basy and nominal, and closing dull at $14.75@15 for mess pork; $10@10.50 for prime mess; $11@12 for repacked. Lard dull and heavy at 10½@10¾c for kettle and steam. Butter selling at 12@13c for Ohio, 14@17c for State, and 18@19c for choice. Cheese dull and heavy at 6½@7c for fair to prime. Whiskey quiet and steady. Sales 221 brls at 22½@23c. Ingots active. Sales 500 tons at 50c for Lake Superior; 49c for Copper. Delivery to be in the 10th of October and the 15th of November, twenty days after the sale. Freights dull and heavy. Of the contracts cancelled, 3,000 bu Corn to Oswego, 10c; 1,000 bu Wheat to Oswego, 10c; 1,000 bu Wheat to Buffalo, 5c; 1,000 bu Wheat to Oswego, 10c; 1,000 bu Wheat to Oswego, 10c; 1,000 bu Wheat to Oswego, 10